
I-10 CORRIDOR PROFILE STUDY

STATE ROUTE 202L (SANTAN FREEWAY) TO NEW MEXICO STATE LINE

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DRAFT WORKING PAPER 2: EXISTING CORRIDOR PERFORMANCE

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Abbreviations

AADT	annual average daily traffic	MP	milepost
ABISS	Arizona Bridge Information and Storage System	MPD	Multimodal Planning Division
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation	mph	miles per hour
AZTDM	Arizona Travel Demand Model	P2P	Planning to Programming
BI	Bridge Index	PDI	Pavement Distress Index
CR	Cracking Rating	PI	Pavement Index
CSS	Combined Safety Score	PSR	Pavement Serviceability Rating
DHV	design hour volume	PTI	Planning Time Index
EB	eastbound	SI	Safety Index
FI	Freight Index	SOV	single-occupancy vehicle
HCRS	Highway Condition Reporting System	SR	State Route
HERS	Highway Economic Requirements Systems	SHSP	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
HPMS	Highway Performance Monitoring System	TPTI	Truck Planning Time Index
I	Interstate	TTI	Travel Time Index
IRI	International Roughness Index	TTTI	Truck Travel Time Index
LOS	level of service	US	United States Route
MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century	V/C	volume-to-capacity
MI	Mobility Index	WB	westbound

1 Introduction

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) is the lead agency for this Corridor Profile Study of Interstate 10 (I-10) between State Route (SR) 202L (Santan Freeway) in Phoenix and the New Mexico state line (I-10 East). This study will evaluate key performance measures relative to the I-10 corridor and use those measures as a means to prioritize future improvements in areas showing critical needs.

The intent of the corridor profile program, and of the Planning to Programming process, is to conduct performance-based planning to identify areas of need and make the most efficient use of available funding to provide an efficient transportation network. ADOT is conducting 11 corridor profile studies. The eleven corridors are being evaluated in three separate groupings.

The first three studies (Round 1) began in spring 2014 and encompass:

- I-17: SR 101L to I-40
- I-19: Mexico International Border to I-10
- I-40: California State Line to I-17

The second round (Round 2) of studies, initiated in spring 2015, includes:

- I-8: California State Line to I-10
- I-40: I-17 to New Mexico State Line
- SR 95: I-8 to I-40

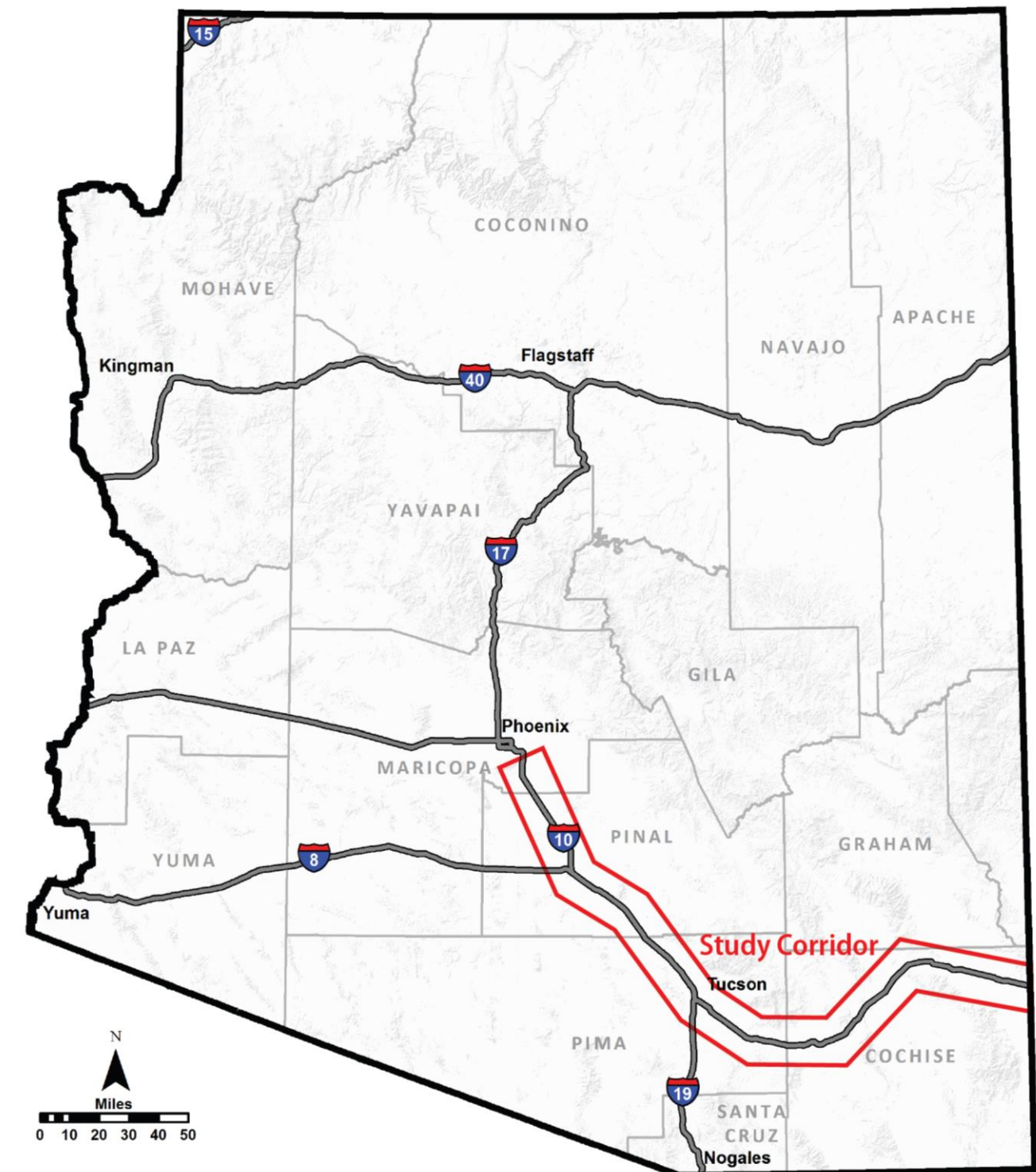
The third round (Round 3) of studies, initiated in fall 2015, includes:

- I-10: California State Line to SR 85 and SR 85: I-10 to I-8
- I-10: SR 202L to New Mexico State Line
- SR 87/SR 260/SR 377: SR 202L to I-40
- United States Route (US) 60/US 70: SR 79 to US 191 and US 191: US 70 to SR 80
- US 60/US 93: Nevada State Line to SR 303L

The studies under this program will assess the overall health, or performance, of Arizona's strategic highways. The corridor profile studies will identify candidate projects for consideration in the Multimodal Planning Division's (MPD's) Planning to Programming (P2P) project prioritization process, providing information to guide corridor-specific project selection and programming decisions.

I-10 East, SR 202L to New Mexico State Line, depicted in Figure 1, is one of the strategic statewide corridors and the subject of this Corridor Profile Study (Round 3).

Figure 1. Corridor Study Area



I-10 East Corridor Profile: SR 202L to New Mexico State Line
Study Area Context

1.1 Corridor Study Purpose

The purpose of the I-10 East Corridor Profile Study is to measure corridor performance to inform the development of strategic solutions that are cost-effective and account for potential risks. This purpose can be accomplished by following the established methods of previous corridor profile studies to:

- Inventory past improvement recommendations.
- Assess existing performance based on quantifiable performance measures.
- Define goals and objectives for the corridor’s future.
- Propose various solutions to improve corridor performance.
- Identify specific projects that can provide quantifiable benefits in relation to the performance measures.
- Prioritize projects for future implementation

1.2 Corridor Study Goals and Objectives

The objective of this study is to identify a recommended set of potential projects for consideration in future construction programs, derived from a transparent, defensible, logical, and replicable process. The I-10 East Corridor Profile Study will define solutions and improvements for I-10 East that can be evaluated and ranked to determine which investments offer the greatest benefit to the corridor in terms of enhancing performance.

The following goals have been identified as the outcome of this study:

- Link project decision-making and investments on key corridors to strategic goals.
- Develop solutions that address identified corridor needs based on measured performance.
- Prioritize improvements that cost-effectively preserve, modernize, and expand transportation infrastructure.

1.3 Working Paper 2 Overview

The objective of Working Paper 2 is to assess the corridor’s health based on a performance system that can be applied to other corridors and allow a comparison of corridor health. The assessment of corridor needs (based on the performance system) will be documented in a later working paper.

1.4 Corridor Overview

The I-10 East corridor is a major east-to-west all-weather transcontinental Interstate highway that connects California (Santa Monica) with Florida (Jacksonville). I-10 is a major transportation artery route for freight as well as passenger vehicular traffic, connecting major metropolitan cities in the southern part of United States. I-10 plays a key role in the transportation infrastructure of southern Arizona, contributing to its economic success.

I-10 provides the most direct and fastest link between greater Phoenix and Tucson areas and Los Angeles to the west, and major Texas and Florida cities to the east (Figure 1). I-10 provides a principal road link for freight traffic from the ports in California. This study builds on earlier planning efforts in developing and applying a performance-based process for prioritizing improvements to meet present and future needs in the corridor.

1.5 Study Location and Corridor Segments

The I-10 East corridor is being studied in two separate corridor profile studies. One study extends from California to SR 85 and this study extends from SR 202L to New Mexico. For the purposes of this Corridor Profile Study, the portion from SR 202L to New Mexico is referred to as I-10 East.

The I-10 East corridor is 230 miles long, from SR 202L (milepost [MP] 160) to the Arizona-New Mexico state line (MP 390). The corridor has been divided into 16 distinct segments based on regionally significant intersecting routes, changes in topography, or natural or human-made landmarks along the corridor. The shortest segment is 4 miles long and the longest is a little over 23 miles. Corridor segments are described in Table 1 and shown in Figure 2.

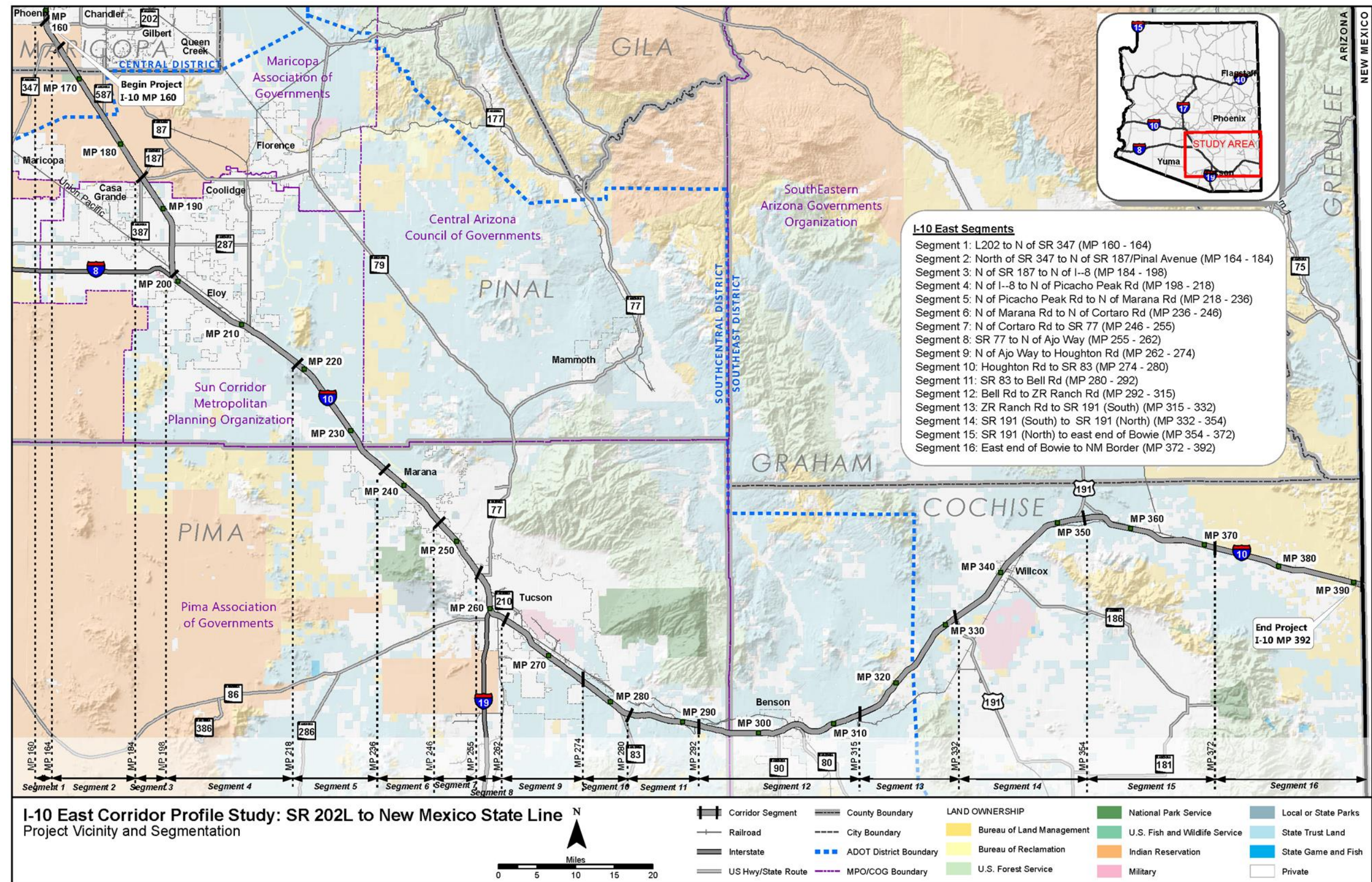
Table 1. I-10 East Corridor Segments and Descriptions

Seg. #	Beginning and End	Begin MP	End MP	Length (miles)	Through Lanes	Average Annual Daily Traffic	Description
10E-1	SR 202L (Santan Freeway) to North of SR 347	160	164	4	4–6	95,000	Begins at SR 202L (Santan Freeway) system traffic interchange; posted speed is 65 mile per hour (mph); characterized as “Urban Freeway.” A lane drop occurs at about MP 162.5. South of Pecos Road, this segment leaves the Phoenix metropolitan area and traverses the Gila River Indian Community.
10E-2	North of SR 347 to North of SR 187/Pinal Avenue	164	184	20	4	51,800	Most of this segment is characterized as “Rural 4-Lane Freeway,” posted speed is 75 mph (begin MP 164). Rest areas are at MP 182 (eastbound [EB]) and MP 183 (westbound [WB]). This segment is entirely within the Gila River Indian Community. Rising grade east of Gila River bridge crossing (MP 173) to end of segment.
10E-3	North of SR 187/Pinal Avenue to North of I-8	184	198	14	4–6	40,300	Most of this segment is characterized as “Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway,” widens to three lanes in each direction at MP 187; drops to two lanes at MP 197. Adjacent to urbanizing area of Casa Grande. This segment ends at I-8.
10E-4	North of I-8 to North of Picacho Peak Road	198	218	20	4–6	38,800	This segment encompasses several different operation environments (“Rural 4-Lane,” “Urban 4-Lane,” and “Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway”). The I-8 system traffic interchange is at MP 199. Portions of the segment are two lanes in each direction (west of MP 200 and between MPs 210 and 2012.5). Adjacent to Eloy.
10E-5	North of Picacho Peak Road to North of Marana Road	218	236	18	6	41,900	Characterized as “Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway,” three lanes in each direction; posted speed of 75 mph. Area is largely rural, undeveloped desert; Union Pacific Railroad runs parallel on northern side of this segment, continuing to Tucson.
10E-6	North of Marana Road to North of Cortaro Road	236	246	10	6	61,200	Characterized as “Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway,” three lanes in each direction; posted speed of 75 mph. Traverses Marana as freeway enters the Tucson urbanized area.
10E-7	North of Cortaro Road to SR 77	246	255	9	6	108,500	Characterized as “Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway,” three lanes in each direction; posted speed decreases at MP 246 to 65 mph, and then again at MP 259 to 55 mph through Tucson.
10E-8	SR 77 to North of Ajo Way	255	262	7	6–8	117,600	Most of this segment is characterized as “Urban >6-Lane Freeway,” widens to four lanes in each direction at MP 255, before dropping a lane at MP 259 (I-19). This segment includes the system traffic interchange with I-19 and serves the urbanized Tucson area.
10E-9	North of Ajo Way to Houghton Road	262	274	12	4–6	59,500	Characterized as “Urban 4-Lane Freeway,” drops to two lanes in each direction at MP 263; posted speed limit increases to 65 mph at MP 268, then to 75 mph at MP 271. The segment ends at Houghton Road, which is considered the eastern extent of the Tucson urbanized area; generally rural to the east.
10E-10	Houghton Road to SR 83	274	280	6	4	34,200	Characterized as “Urban 4-Lane Freeway.” The area is largely rural, with the exception of Vail (unincorporated place) at the SR 83 junction.
10E-11	SR 83 to Empirita Road	280	292	12	4	26,700	Characterized as “Rural 4-Lane Freeway >25K,” posted speed reduced to 65 mph at MP 288 for approximately 1 mile. Exit 292 (Empirita Road) has an unconventional “folded diamond” interchange type.
10E-12	Empirita Road to ZR Ranch Road	292	315	23	4	21,100	Characterized as “Rural 4-Lane Freeway <25K,” with the exception of the section west of the MP 302 (SR 90), which is “Rural 4-Lane Freeway <25K.” This segment traverses Benson.

Table 1. I-10 East Corridor Segments and Descriptions

Seg. #	Beginning and End	Begin MP	End MP	Length (miles)	Through Lanes	Average Annual Daily Traffic	Description
10E-13	ZR Ranch Road to SR 191 (South)	315	332	17	4	16,700	Characterized as a "Rural 4-Lane Freeway <25K." This segment has steep grades eastbound (as high as 6 percent) and westbound (as high as 4 percent), causing considerable truck slowing; highest point on I-10 is at MP 321 (4,937 feet).
10E-14	SR 191 (South) to SR 191 (North)	332	354	22	4	15,400	Characterized as a "Rural 4-Lane Freeway <25K;" traverses Willcox. US 191 is coincident with this segment of I-10.
10E-15	SR 191 (North) to Eastern end of Bowie	354	372	18	4	14,100	Characterized as a "Rural 4-Lane Freeway <25K." At MP 362, the freeway makes a wide sweeping curve around Bowie, an unincorporated census-designated place
10E-16	Eastern end of Bowie to New Mexico State Boarder	372	392	20	4	12,200	Characterized as a "Rural 4-Lane Freeway <25K." At MP 378, the freeway makes a wide sweeping curve around San Simon, an unincorporated census-designated place. The San Simon commercial vehicle port of entry is at MP 383, and a rest area is located at MP 388.

Figure 2. I-10 East Corridor Segmentation

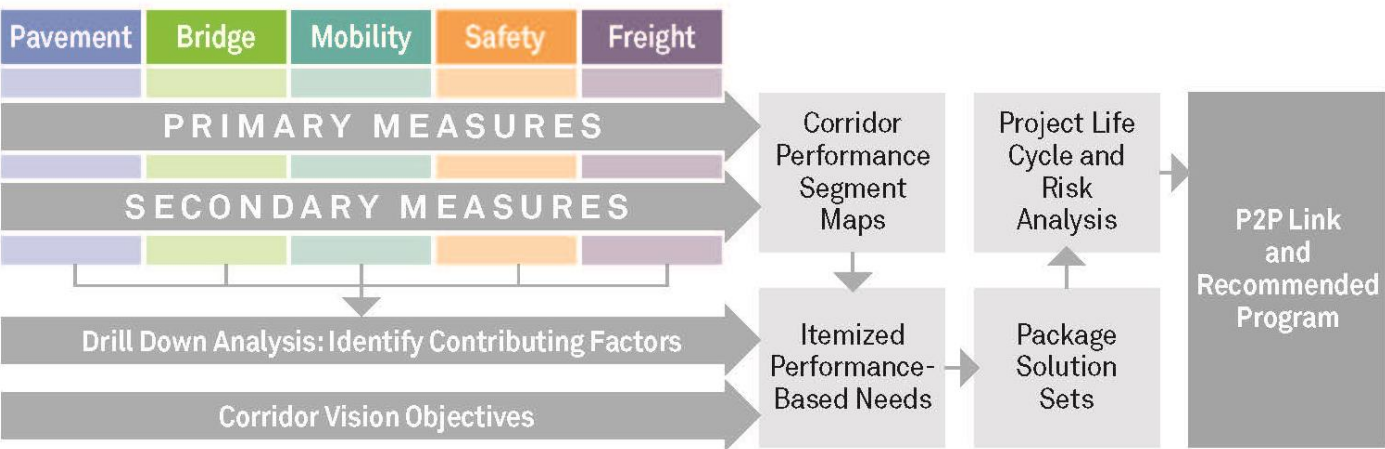


2 Performance Framework

2.1 Performance Framework Overview

An objective of the ADOT corridor profile studies is to use a performance-based process to define baseline corridor performance, diagnose corridor needs and deficiencies, develop corridor solutions, and prioritize strategic corridor investments. In support of this study objective, a framework for the performance-based process was developed through a collaborative process involving ADOT and the consultant teams for all active corridor profile studies. Changes made to the methodologies between this and the previous round of corridor profile studies are described in Appendix A. In the performance framework illustrated in Figure 3, baseline performance is evaluated using primary and secondary performance measures to define the health of the corridor and to identify locations that warrant further diagnostic investigation to define needs and deficiencies.

Figure 3. Corridor Profile Performance Framework



Needs and deficiencies are defined as the difference in baseline corridor performance compared with established performance goals and objectives. Corridor improvements and strategies are characterized in the ADOT transportation plan as investment options for preserving, modernizing, and expanding corridor infrastructure to improve corridor performance. Improvement priorities are evaluated using ADOT's P2P Link processes. Five performance areas were defined to guide the performance-based corridor analyses. The five performance areas include:

- Pavement performance
- Bridge performance
- Mobility performance
- Safety performance
- Freight performance

These performance areas reflect the seven *Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century* (MAP-21) national performance goals, listed below:

- Safety: To achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads
- Infrastructure condition: To maintain the highway infrastructure asset system in a state of good repair
- Congestion reduction: To achieve a significant reduction in congestion on the National Highway System
- System reliability: To improve the efficiency of the surface transportation system
- Freight movement and economic vitality: To improve the national freight network, strengthen the ability of rural communities to access national and international trade markets, and support regional economic development
- Environmental sustainability: To enhance the performance of the transportation system while protecting and enhancing the natural environment
- Reduced project delivery delays: To reduce project costs, promote jobs and the economy, and expedite the movement of people and goods by accelerating project completion

The above national performance goals also were considered in the development of ADOT's P2P Link for linking transportation planning to capital improvement programming and project delivery. Because P2P Link requires the preparation of annual transportation system performance reports using the five performance areas adopted for the ADOT corridor profile studies, consistency is achieved in the performance measures used for various ADOT analysis processes.

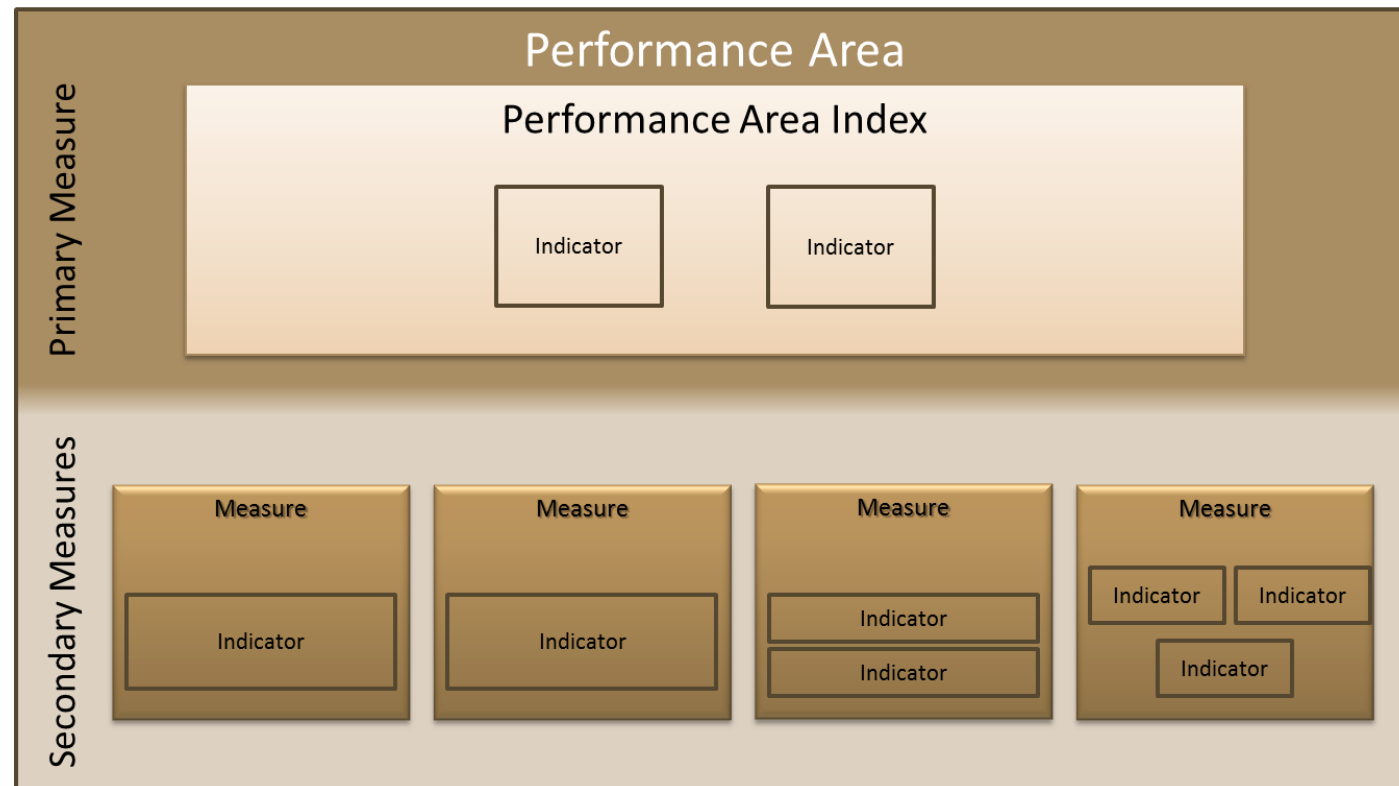
A generalized framework for each performance area is illustrated in Figure 4.

The guidelines for performance measure development are listed below:

- Indicators (or performance measures) for each performance area should be developed for relatively homogeneous corridor segments.
- Performance measures for each performance area should be tiered, consisting of primary measures and secondary measures.
- Primary and secondary measures will assist in identifying those corridor segments that warrant in-depth diagnostic analyses to identify performance-based needs and a range of corrective actions known as solution sets.
- One or more primary performance measures should be used to develop a Performance Area Index to communicate the overall health of a corridor and its segments for each performance area. The Performance Area Index should be a single numerical index that is quantifiable, repeatable, scalable, and capable of being mapped. Primary performance measures should be transformed into a performance index using mathematical or statistical methods to combine one or more data fields from an available ADOT database.

- The principal use of the one or more secondary performance measures should be able to provide additional details to define corridor locations that warrant further diagnostic analysis. Secondary performance measures may include the individual measures used to calculate the Performance Area Index and/or “hot spot” features.

Figure 4. Performance Area Measures

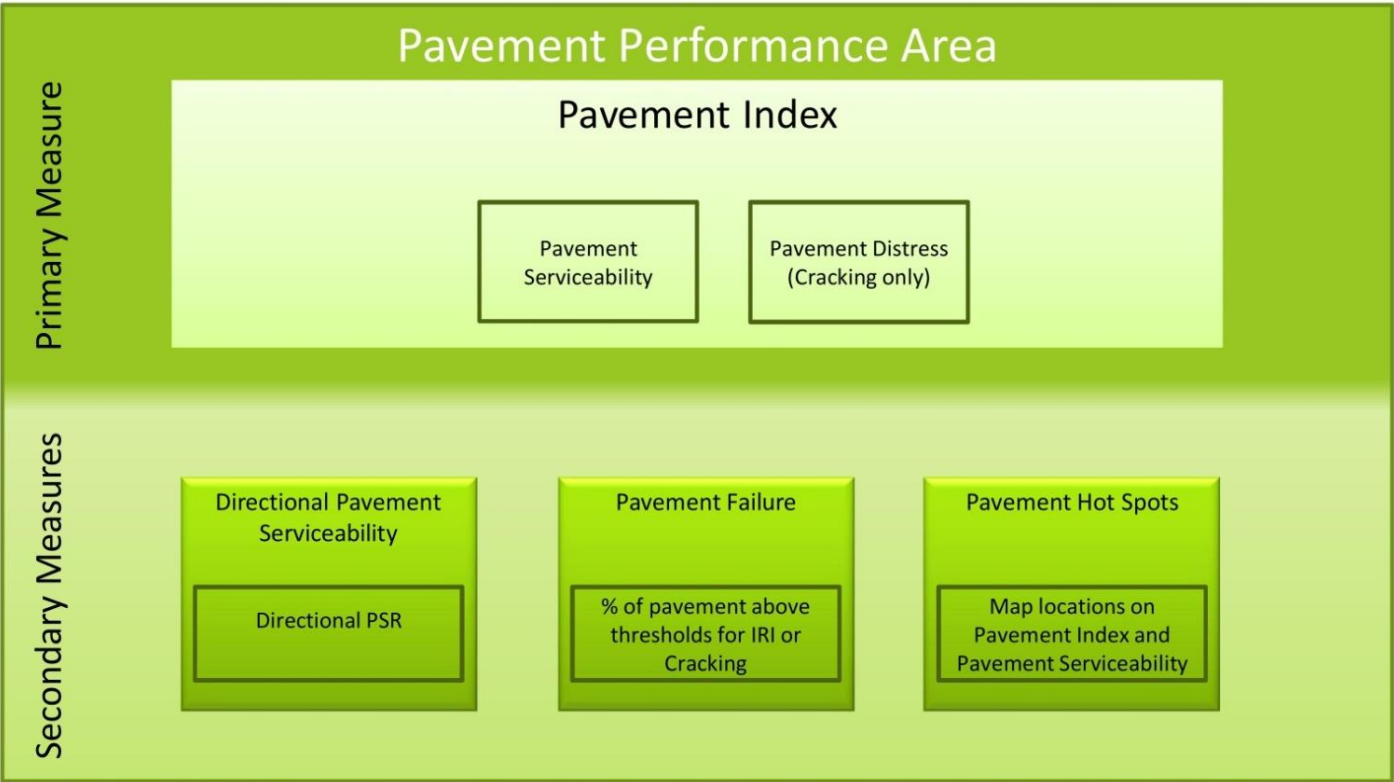


3 Corridor Health

3.1 Pavement Performance Area

The Pavement Performance Area consists of a primary measure (Pavement Index) and three secondary measures, as shown in Figure 5, to assess the condition of existing pavement along the corridor. The performance system was developed in collaboration with ADOT’s Materials Group. The results of the Pavement Performance Area are presented in Section 3.1.3. A detailed methodology for calculating the performance measures is provided in Appendix B.

Figure 5. Pavement Performance Area



For the Pavement Performance Area, only main line pavement was included in the calculation. Pavement condition data for ramps, frontage roads, crossroads, etc. was not included. Detailed information related to the calculations for the Pavement Performance Area is in Appendix A.

3.1.1 Primary Measure

The Pavement Index is calculated based on two pavement condition ratings from the ADOT Pavement Database. The two ratings are the International Roughness Index (IRI) and the Cracking Rating (CR). The calculation of the Pavement Index uses a combination of these two ratings. These two ratings were used for the primary measure since they represent the data used by ADOT’s Materials Group to assess the need for pavement rehabilitation.

The IRI measures pavement roughness based on field-measured longitudinal roadway profiles. To facilitate the calculation of the index, the IRI rating was converted to a Pavement Serviceability Rating (PSR) using the following equation:

$$PSR = 5 * e^{-0.0038*IRI}$$

The CR measures the amount of surface cracking based on a field-measured area of 1,000 square feet that serves as a sample for each mile. To facilitate calculation of the index, the CR was converted to a Pavement Distress Index (PDI) using the following equation:

$$PDI = 5 - (0.345 * C^{0.66})$$

Both the PSR and PDI use a 0 to 5 scale, with 0 representing the lowest performance and 5 representing the highest performance. The performance thresholds shown in Table 2 were used for the PSR and PDI.

Table 2. PSR and PDI Performance Thresholds

Condition	Interstates		Non-Interstates	
	IRI (PSR)	Cracking (PDI)	IRI (PSR)	Cracking (PDI)
Good	<75 (>3.75)	<7 (>3.75)	<94 (>3.50)	<9 (>3.50)
Fair	75–117 (3.20–3.75)	7–12 (3.22–3.75)	94–142 (2.90–3.50)	9–15 (2.90–3.50)
Poor	>117 (<3.20)	>12 (<3.22)	>142 (<2.90)	>15 (<2.90)

The PSR and PDI are calculated for each 1-mile section of roadway. If the PSR or PDI falls into a poor rating (see table above) for a 1-mile section, then the score for that 1-mile section is entirely (100 percent) based on the lower score (either PSR or PDI). If neither PSR or PDI fall into a poor rating for a 1-mile section, then the score for that 1-mile section is based on a combination of the lower rating (70 percent weight) and the higher rating (30 percent weight). The end result is a score between 0 and 5 for each direction of travel of each mile of roadway based on a combination of both the PSR and the PDI.

The Pavement Index for each segment is a weighted average of the directional ratings based on the number of travel lanes. Therefore, the condition of a section with more travel lanes will have a greater influence on the resulting segment Pavement Index than a section with fewer travel lanes. The performance thresholds for the Pavement Index are as follows:

- Interstate Facilities:
 - Good: >3.75
 - Fair: 3.20–3.75
 - Poor: <3.20

- Non-Interstate Facilities:
 - Good: >3.50
 - Fair: 2.90–3.50
 - Poor: <2.90

3.1.2 Secondary Measures

Three secondary measures will be evaluated:

- Directional Pavement Serviceability
- Pavement Failure
- Pavement Hot Spots

Directional Pavement Serviceability

Similar to the Pavement Index, the Directional Pavement Serviceability is calculated as a weighted average (based on number of lanes) for each segment. However, this rating will use only the PSR and will be calculated separately for each direction of travel. The PSR uses a 0 to 5 scale, with 0 representing the lowest performance and 5 representing the highest performance. The purpose of this secondary measure is to assess the condition of the pavement in each direction of travel. The thresholds for the Directional Pavement Serviceability are as follows:

- Interstates:
 - Good: >3.75
 - Fair: 3.20–3.75
 - Poor: <3.20
- Non-Interstates:
 - Good: >3.50
 - Fair: 2.90–3.50
 - Poor: <2.90

Pavement Failure

This secondary measure calculates the percentage of pavement area for each segment that is rated above the failure thresholds for IRI or Cracking, as established by ADOT’s Materials Group (IRI >105 or Cracking >15 for Interstates, and IRI >142 or Cracking >15 for Non-Interstates). The pavement area within each segment that has been identified in poor condition will be totaled and divided by the total pavement area for the segment to calculate the percentage of pavement area in poor condition for each segment. Based on the data from the I-17, I-19, I-40, I-8, and SR 95 corridors, the thresholds for the Pavement Failure are as follows:

- Above-average performance: <5%
- Average performance: 5%–20%
- Below-average performance: >20%

Pavement Hot Spots

A pavement “hot spot” exists where a given 1-mile section of roadway rates as being in “poor” condition. For the Pavement Index map, the hot spots are based on either the IRI rating or the Cracking rating, as described above for the Pavement Failure Rating. For the Directional Pavement Serviceability map, the hot spots are only based on the IRI rating, as described above for the Pavement Failure Rating. This measure is mapped for graphical display purposes but is not included in the Pavement Performance Area rating calculations.

3.1.3 I-10 East Pavement Performance

The Pavement Index and secondary performance measures were calculated for the I-10 East corridor as described above. The pavement measures were calculated using pavement condition data provided by ADOT for the timeframe from 2014 and 2015. The Pavement Index provides a top-level assessment of the pavement condition for the corridor and for each segment. The Directional PSR and the Pavement Failure measures provide more detailed information to assess the pavement condition for each segment. The resulting scores are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Pavement Performance Summary

Segment	Segment Length (miles)	Pavement Performance Area			
		Pavement Index	Directional PSR		% Pavement Failure
			EB	WB	
10E-1	4	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.0
10E-2	20	3.69	3.79	3.53	17.5
10E-3	14	4.34	4.18	4.20	8.1
10E-4	20	4.30	4.09	4.16	3.6
10E-5	18	4.33	4.37	4.24	0.0
10E-6	10	4.24	4.29	4.22	0.0
10E-7	9	4.01	4.03	3.91	0.0
10E-8	7	3.90	3.92	3.89	24.0
10E-9	12	4.26	4.04	4.07	0.0
10E-10	6	4.46	4.28	4.23	0.0
10E-11	12	4.16	3.99	4.19	0.0
10E-12	23	4.06	3.94	3.99	8.7
10E-13	17	4.51	4.25	4.45	0.0
10E-14	22	4.11	3.94	4.04	0.0
10E-15	18	4.30	4.09	4.18	2.8
10E-16	20	4.52	4.32	4.30	0.0
Weighted Average		4.23			
Performance rating guide					
Good/Above Average		>3.75	>3.75		<5%
Fair/Average		3.20–3.75	3.20–3.75		5%–20%
Poor/Below Average		<3.20	<3.20		>20%

The results for the Pavement Index and the secondary measures are shown in Figures 6 through 8.

Based on the results of this analysis, the following observations were made:

- Overall, based on the weighted average of the Pavement Index, the pavement is in “good” condition.
- According to the Pavement index, nearly all the Pavement is in “good” condition. Only segment 2 is in “fair” pavement condition.
- Several failure hot spots are along the corridor, in segments 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, and 15, including 9 miles on eastbound I-10 and 12 miles on westbound I-10.
- Twenty-four percent of the pavement in segment 8 is in “poor” condition.
- The eastbound and westbound pavements are nearly equal in condition, with the exception of a “fair” pavement PSR in westbound segment 2.
- Segment 2 has the lowest Pavement Index and the lowest PSR in both directions.
- Segment 2 has 6 miles of pavement identified as” hot spots” making it the highest in the corridor.

Figure 6. Pavement Index

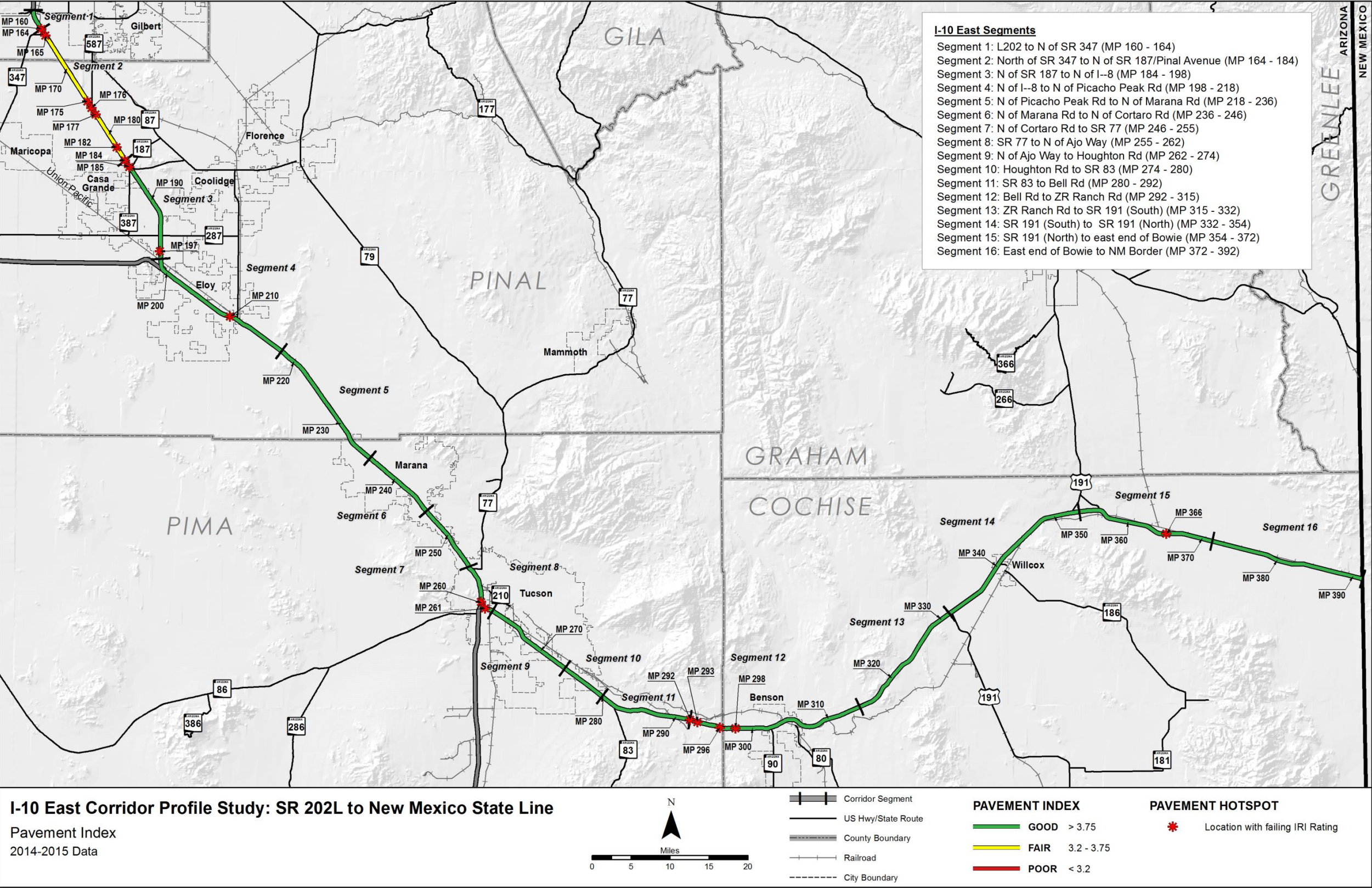


Figure 7A. Pavement Serviceability (Phoenix to Tucson)

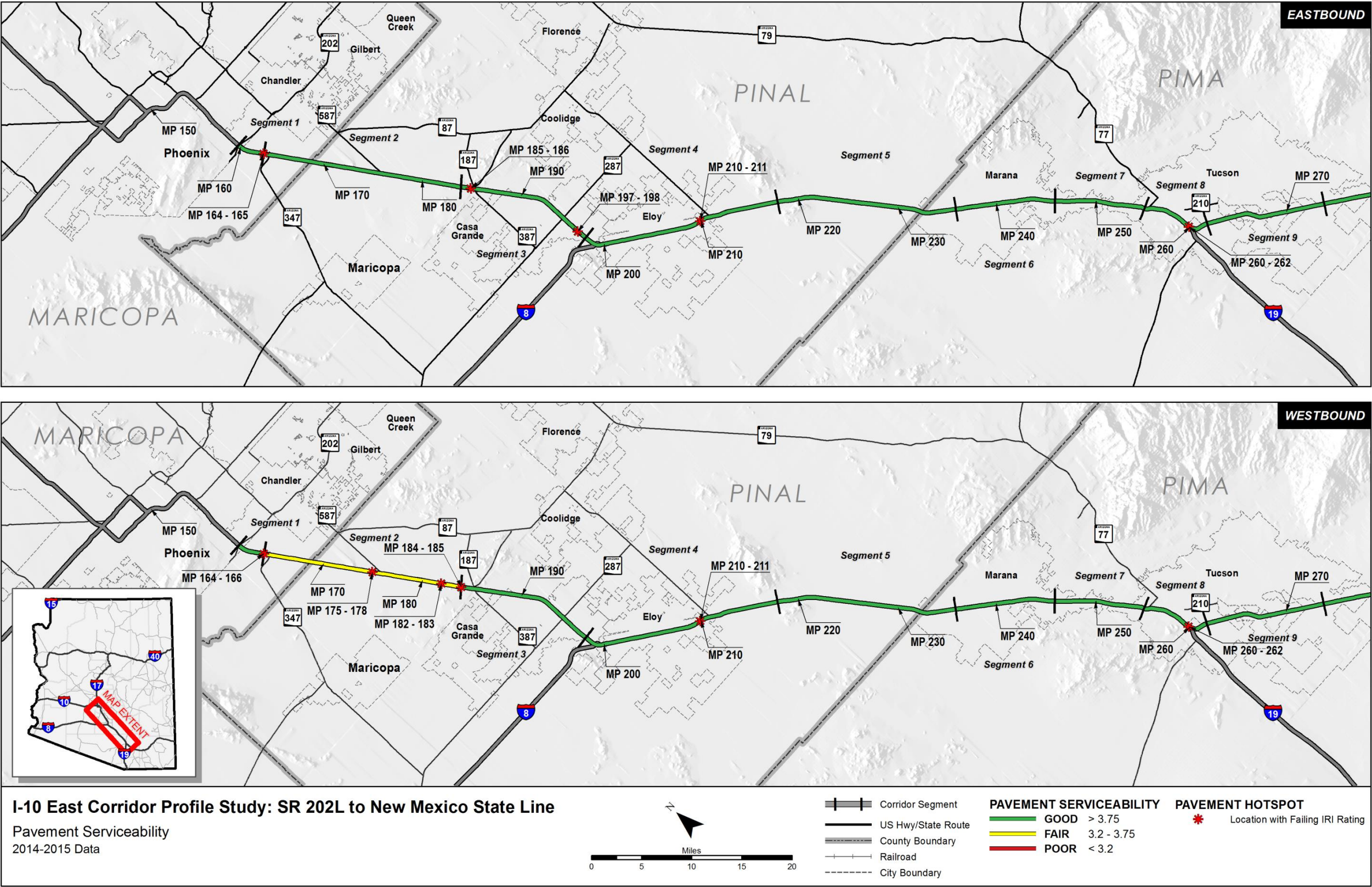


Figure 7B. Pavement Serviceability (Tucson to New Mexico)

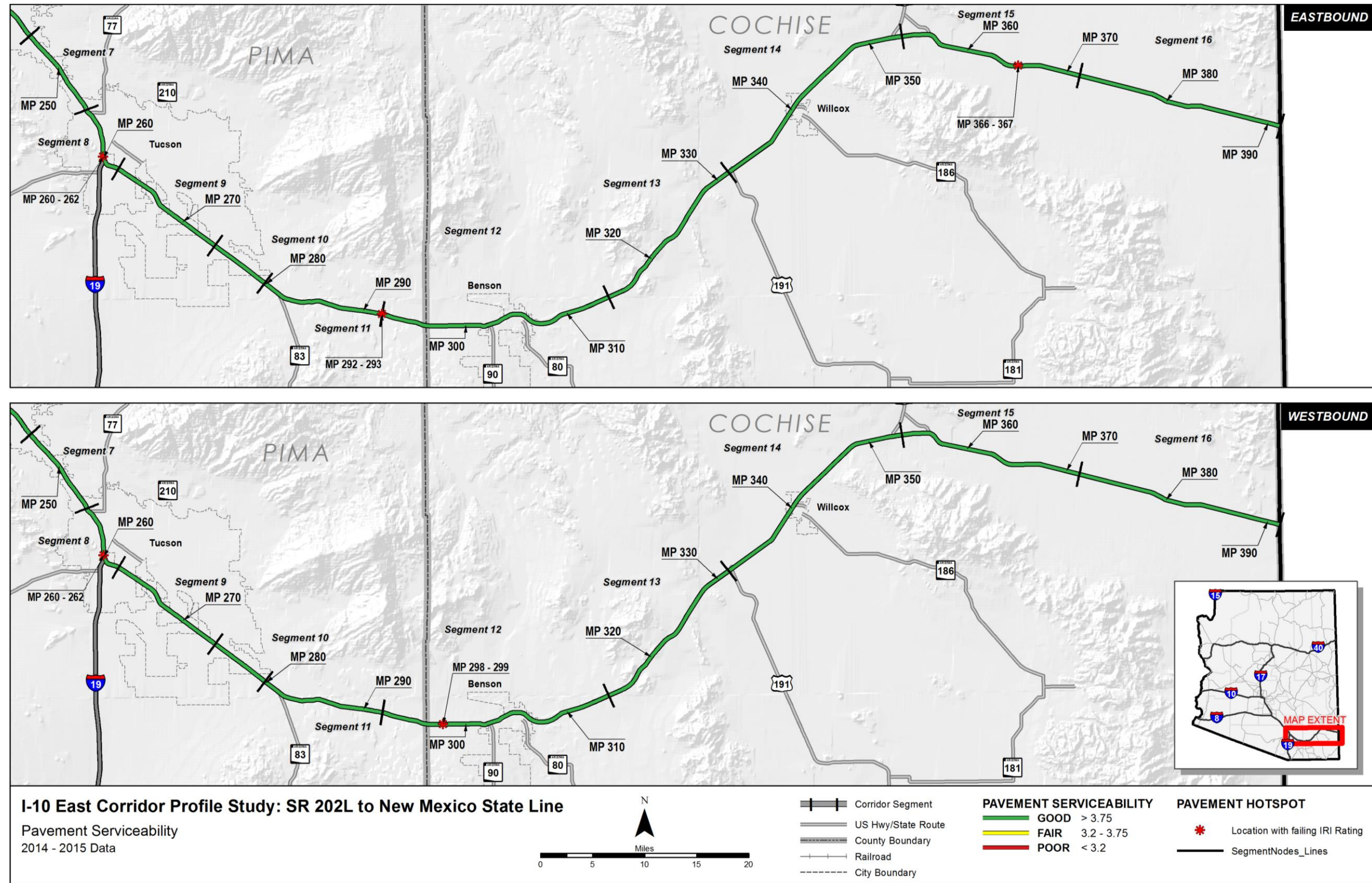
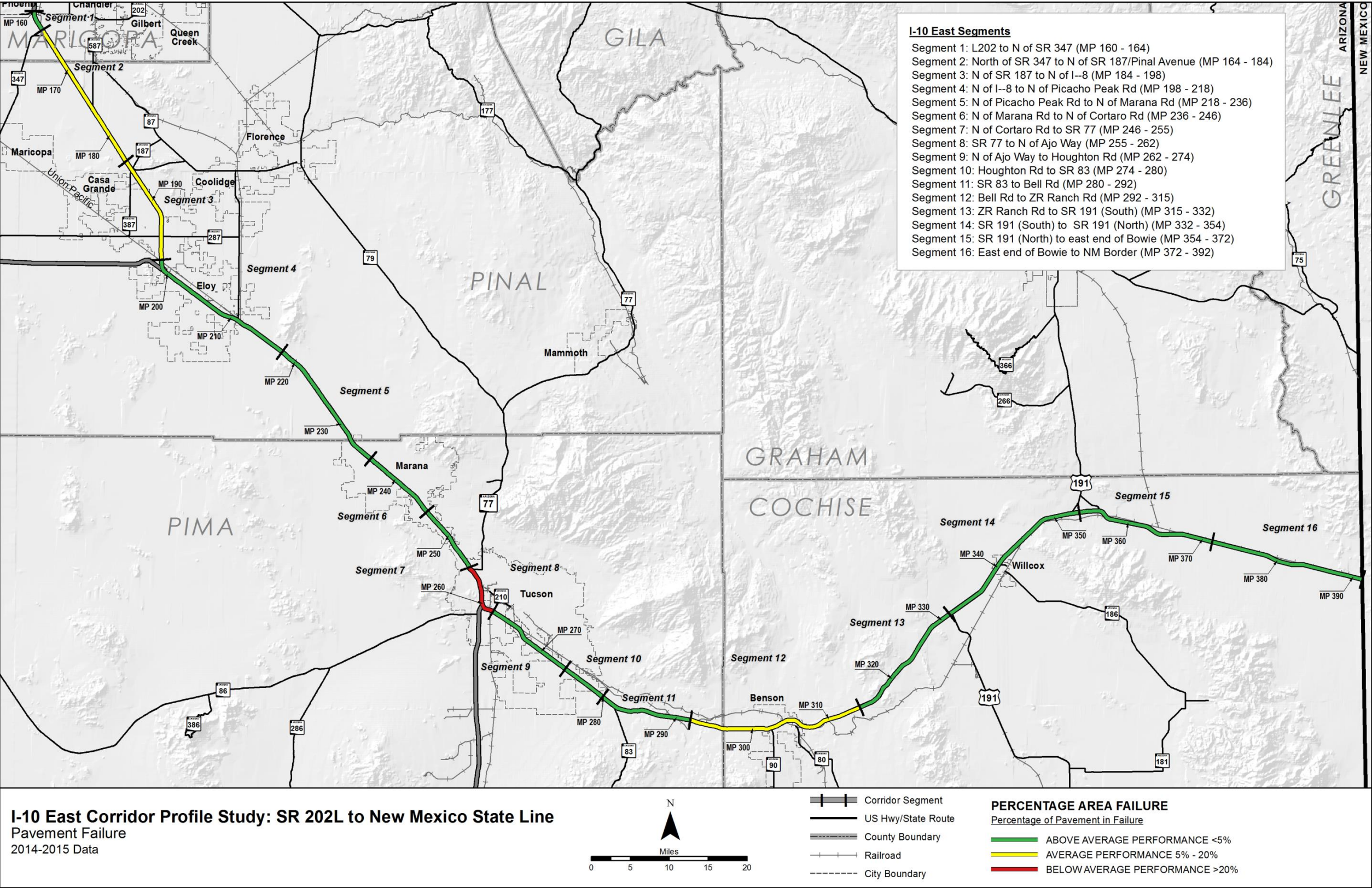


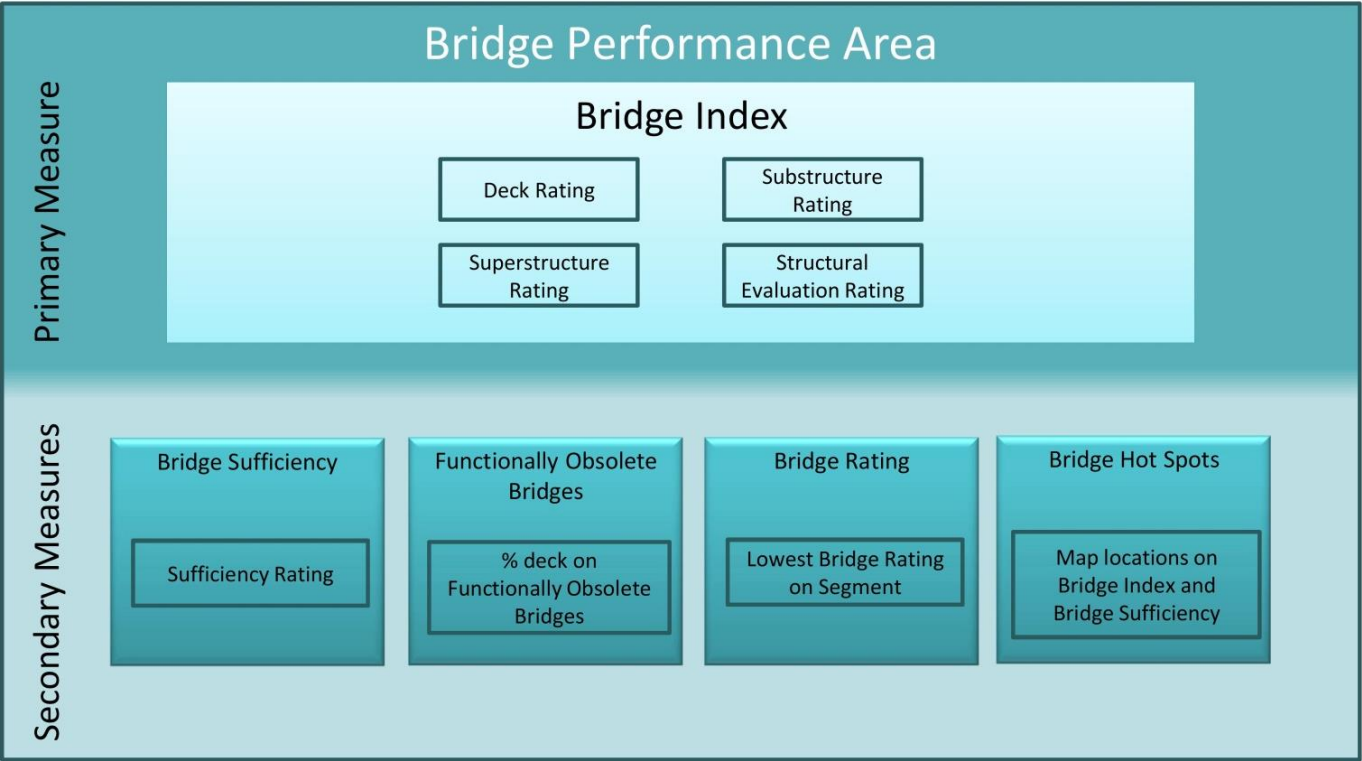
Figure 8. Pavement Failure



3.2 Bridge Performance Area

The Bridge Performance Area consists of a primary measure (Bridge Index) and four secondary measures, as shown in Figure 9, to assess the condition of existing bridges along the corridor. The performance system was developed in collaboration with ADOT’s Bridge Group. The results of the Bridge Performance Area are presented in Section 3.2.3. A detailed methodology for calculating the performance measures is provided in Appendix B.

Figure 9. Bridge Performance Area



For the Bridge Performance Area, only bridges that carry main line traffic or bridges that cross the main line were included in the calculation. Bridges that do not carry main line traffic or do not cross the main line were not included. Detailed information related to the calculations for the Bridge Performance area is in Appendix A.

3.2.1 Primary Measure

The Bridge Index is calculated based on the use of four bridge condition ratings from the ADOT Bridge Database, also known as the Arizona Bridge Information and Storage System (ABISS). The four ratings include the Deck Rating, Substructure Rating, Superstructure Rating, and Structural Evaluation Rating. These ratings are based on inspection reports and are used to establish the structural adequacy of the bridge. The condition of each individual bridge is established by using the lowest of these four ratings. The use of these ratings, and the use of the lowest rating, is consistent with the approach used by ADOT’s Bridge Group to assess the need for bridge rehabilitation.

Each of the four condition ratings uses a 0 to 9 scale, with 0 representing the lowest performance and 9 representing the highest performance. As defined by ADOT’s Bridge Group, a rating of 7 or above represents “good” performance, a rating of 5 or 6 represents “fair” performance, and a rating of 4 or below represents “poor” performance.

To report the Bridge Index for each corridor segment, the Bridge Index for each segment is a weighted average condition rating based on the deck area for each bridge. Therefore, the condition of a larger bridge will have a greater influence on the resulting segment Bridge Index than a smaller bridge. The resulting Bridge Index is based on a 0 to 9 scale, with 0 representing the lowest performance and 9 representing the highest performance. The performance thresholds for the Bridge Index are as follows:

- Good: >6.5
- Fair: 5.0–6.5
- Poor: <5.0

3.2.2 Secondary Measures

Four secondary measures will be evaluated:

- Bridge Sufficiency Rating
- Functionally Obsolete Bridges
- Bridge Rating
- Bridge Hot Spots

Bridge Sufficiency Rating

The Sufficiency Rating for each bridge is available from the ADOT Bridge Database. The Sufficiency Rating is calculated by using numerous factors to obtain a numeric value that is indicative of bridge sufficiency to remain in service. The result of this method is a percentage in which 100 percent would represent an entirely sufficient bridge and 0 percent would represent an entirely insufficient or deficient bridge. The factors that contribute to the Sufficiency Rating include structural adequacy and safety, serviceability and functional obsolescence, and essentiality for public use. The Bridge Sufficiency rating was used as a secondary measure (instead of a primary measure) since it includes a broad range of information to assess the condition of the bridge, including the amount of traffic and the length of detour, but does not directly relate to the bridge’s structural adequacy.

Similar to the Bridge Index, the Bridge Sufficiency Rating is calculated as a weighted average (based on deck area) for each segment. The Sufficiency Rating is a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 representing the lowest performance and 100 representing the highest performance. The performance thresholds for the Bridge Sufficiency Rating are as follows:

- Good: >80
- Fair: 50–80
- Poor: <50

Bridge Rating

The Bridge Rating simply identifies the lowest bridge rating on each segment. This performance measure is not an average and, therefore, is not weighted based on the deck area. The Bridge Index identifies the lowest rating for each bridge, as described above. This secondary performance measure will simply identify the lowest rating on each segment. Each of the four condition ratings uses a 0 to 9 scale, with 0 representing the lowest performance and 9 representing the highest performance. The performance thresholds for the Bridge Rating are as follows:

- Good: >6
- Fair: 5–6
- Poor: <5

Functionally Obsolete Bridges

Functionally obsolete means that the design of a bridge is no longer functionally adequate for its current use, such as a lack of shoulders or the inability to handle current traffic volumes. Functionally obsolete does not directly relate to the structural adequacy.

The percentage of deck area on functionally obsolete bridges is calculated for each segment. The deck area for each bridge within each segment that has been identified as functionally obsolete will be totaled and divided by the total deck area for the segment to calculate the percentage of deck area on functionally obsolete bridges for each segment. Based on data from the I-17, I-19, I-40, I-8, and SR 95 corridors, the thresholds for the functionally obsolete bridges are as follows:

- Above-average performance: <12%
- Average performance: 12%–40%
- Below-average performance: >40%

Bridge Hot Spots

A bridge “hot spot” exists where a given bridge has a bridge rating of 4 or lower or multiple ratings of 5. This measure is mapped for graphical display purposes but is not included in the Bridge Performance Area rating calculations.

3.2.3 I-10 East Bridge Performance

The Bridge Index and Secondary Performance Measures were calculated for the I-10 East corridor as described above. The bridge measures were calculated using bridge condition data provided by ADOT for the timeframe from 2012 to 2015. The Bridge Index provides a top-level assessment of the structural condition for the corridor and for each segment. The three secondary measures provide more detailed information to assess the bridge condition for each segment. The resulting scores are shown in Table 4.

The results for the Bridge Index and secondary measures are shown in Figures 10 through 13.

Based on the results of this analysis, the following observations were made:

- Sixteen structurally deficient bridges are along the corridor, in segments 5, 7, 9, and 12.
- Sixteen bridges with multiple ratings of “5”, along the corridor, in segments 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, and 15.
- No bridges with a sufficiency rating of “poor” exist along the I-10 East corridor.
- A high number of functionally obsolete bridges occur in segments 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 16.
- Segment 9 has the lowest Bridge Index, with a rating of “poor.”
- Overall, based on the weighted average of the Bridge Index, the bridges are in “fair” condition.

Table 4. Bridge Performance Summary

Segment	Segment Length (miles)	# of Bridges	Bridge Performance Area			
			Bridge Index	Bridge Sufficiency	Bridge Rating	% Functionally Obsolete Bridges
10E-1	4	4	7.00	92.31	7	32.1
10E-2	20	10	5.63	82.49	5	34.0
10E-3	14	7	6.00	90.37	6	0.0
10E-4	20	19	5.60	86.87	5	48.2
10E-5	18	4	5.43	88.92	4	0.0
10E-6	10	11	6.81	94.56	5	13.0
10E-7	9	15	5.61	86.18	4	21.8
10E-8	7	15	6.13	91.00	5	0.0
10E-9	12	26	4.99	81.89	4	13.9
10E-10	6	5	5.65	84.98	5	71.1
10E-11	12	6	6.56	91.55	5	11.7
10E-12	23	22	5.63	94.48	4	8.2
10E-13	17	4	5.35	80.93	5	72.2
10E-14	22	6	5.85	89.81	5	43.5
10E-15	18	15	5.71	91.19	5	20.5
10E-16	20	12	5.86	90.50	5	35.6
Weighted average			5.77			
Performance rating guide						
Good/Above Average			>6.5	>80	>6	<12%
Fair/Average			5.0–6.5	50–80	5–6	12%–40%
Poor/Below			<5.0	<50	<5	>40%

Figure 10. Bridge Index

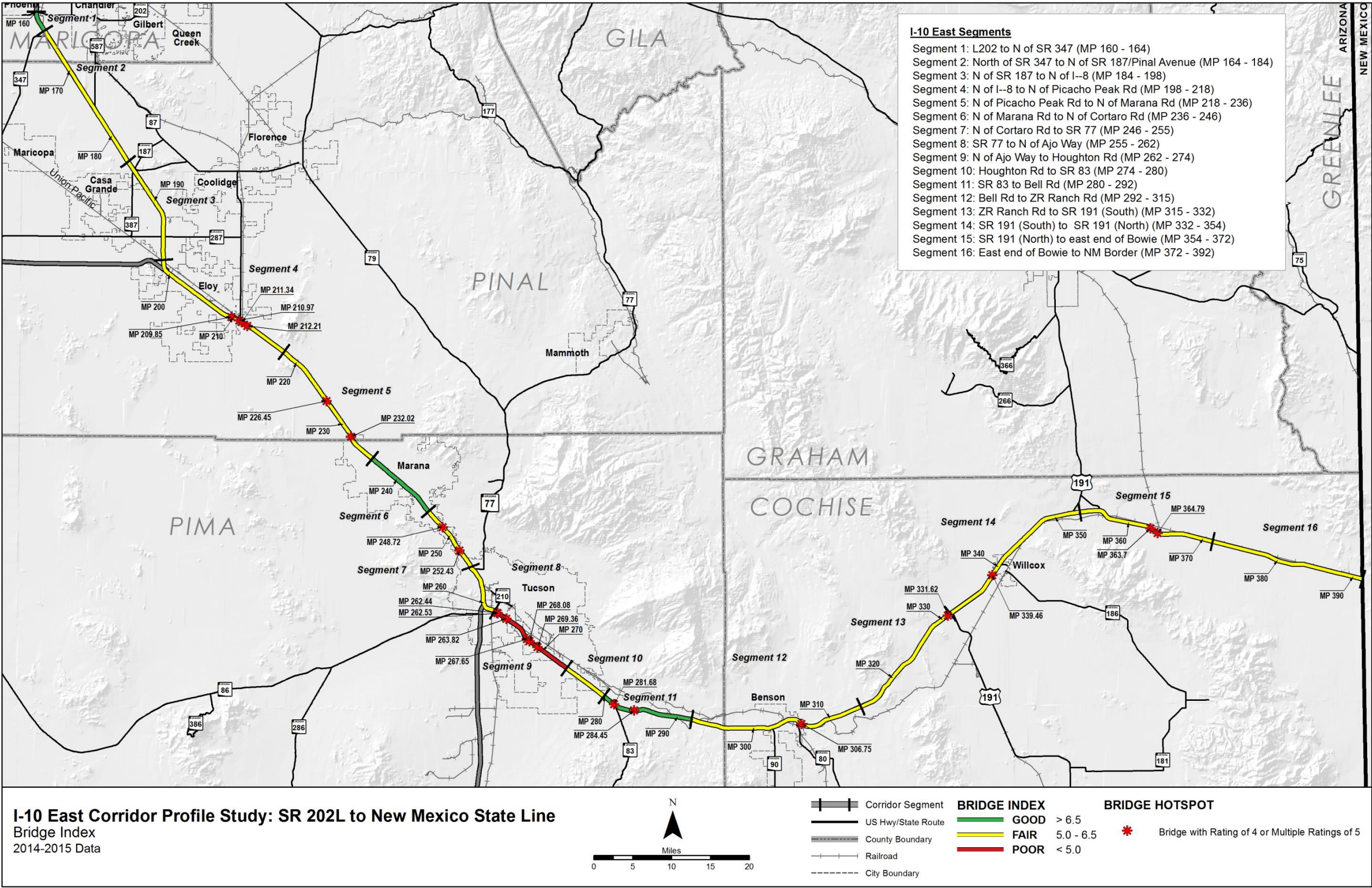


Figure 11. Bridge Sufficiency

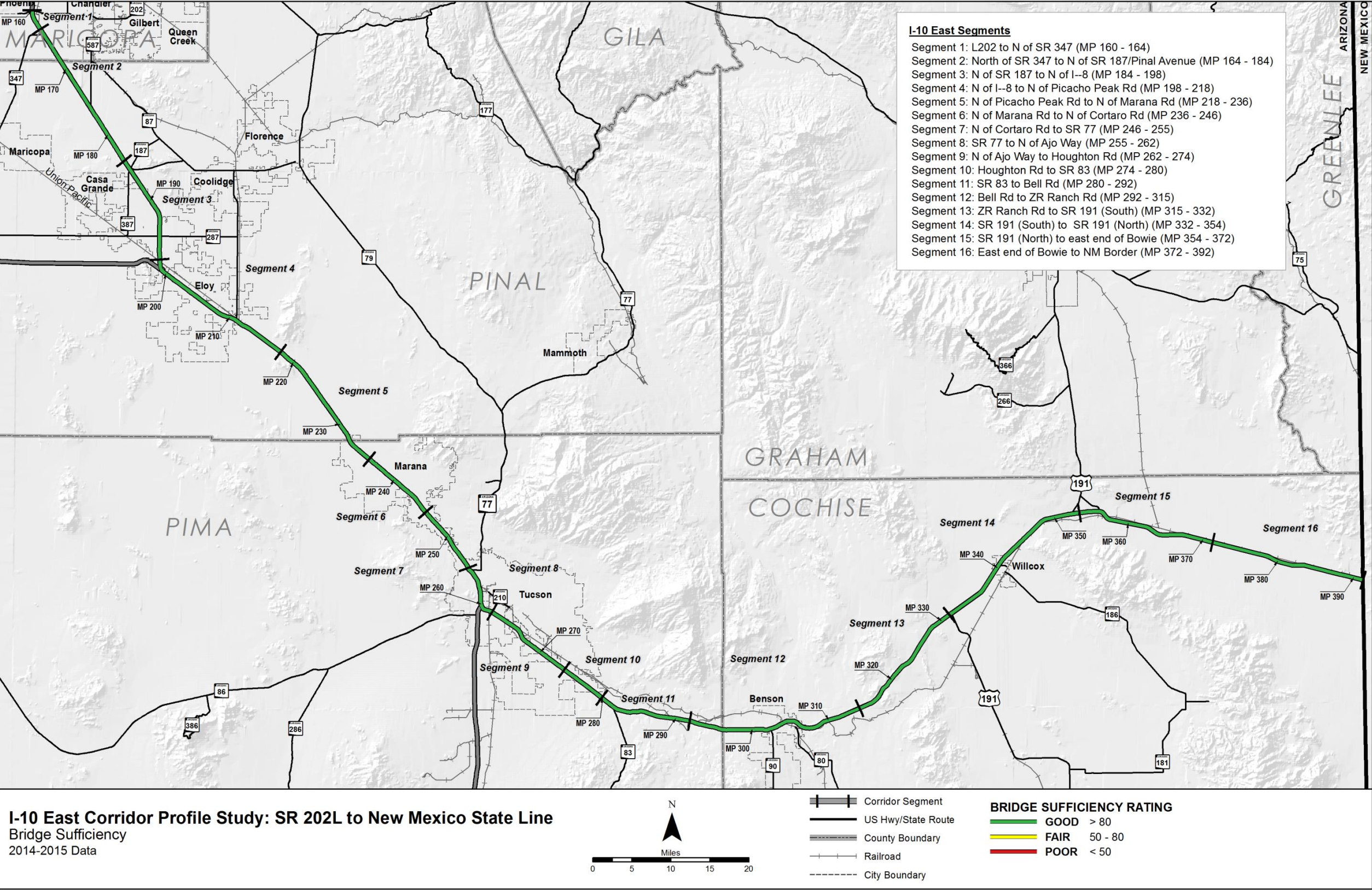


Figure 12. Bridge Rating

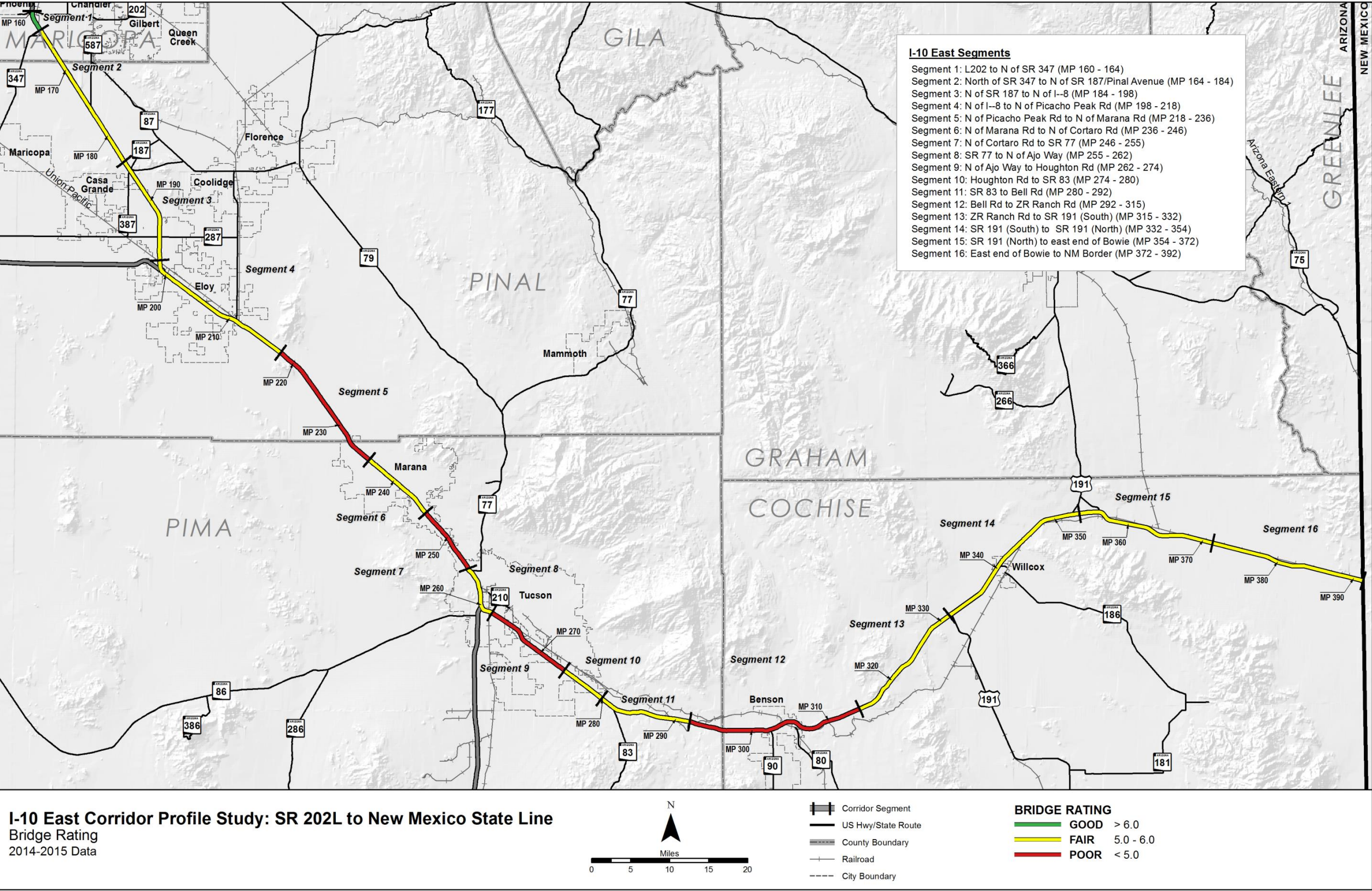
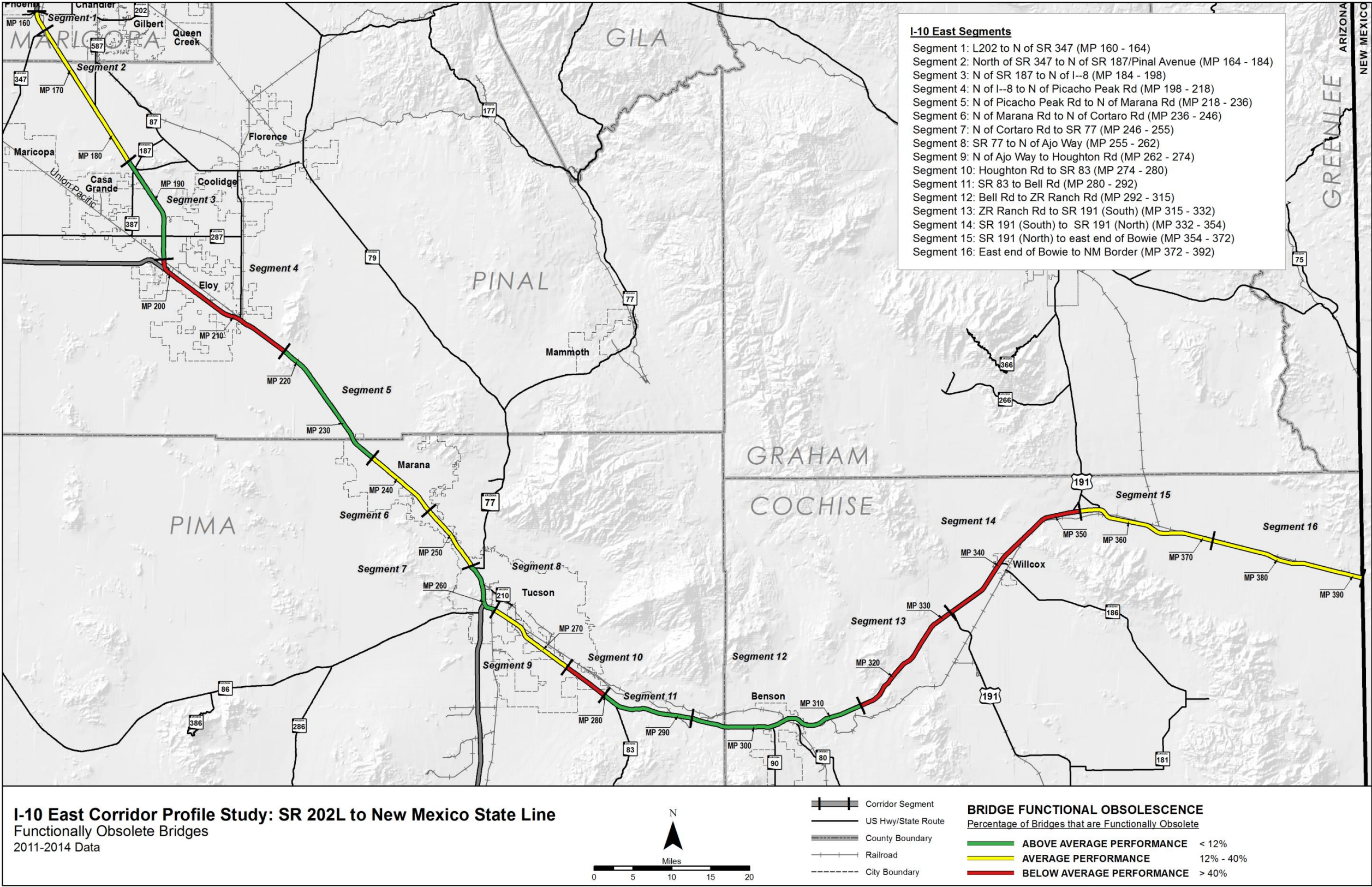


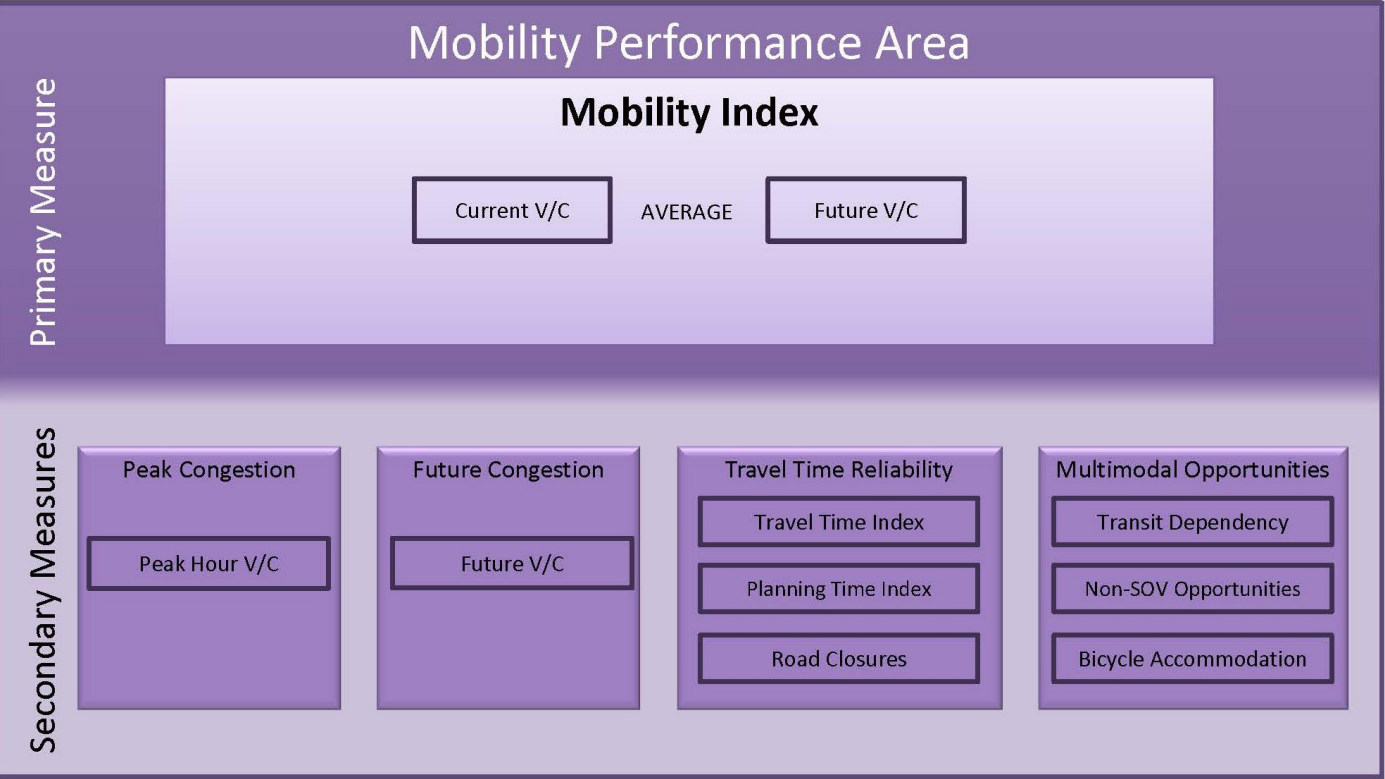
Figure 13. Functionally Obsolete Bridges



3.3 Mobility Performance Area

The Mobility Performance Area consists of a single primary measure (Mobility Index) and multiple secondary measures, as shown in Figure 14, to assess levels and types of congestion that occur along the I-10 East corridor using available data including annual average daily traffic (AADT), projected traffic volume growth from the Arizona Travel Demand Model (AZTDM), travel time, speed, and road closures. These datasets were used to develop primary and secondary measurements that were applied to I-10 East to determine the mobility performance of each corridor segment. The Mobility Performance Area was developed in collaboration with ADOT MPD, which maintains the AZTDM and associated travel data. Detailed information related to calculations for the Mobility Performance Area is in Appendix B.

Figure 14. Mobility Performance Area



3.3.1 Primary Measure

The Mobility Index is an average of the current (2013) daily volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio and the future (2035) daily V/C ratio for each segment of the corridor. V/C ratios are an indicator of levels of congestion. This measure compares the average AADT volume for a segment to the planning capacity of the segment as defined by the service volume for level of service E (LOS E). By using the average of the current and future year, this index measures the level of daily congestion that could occur in approximately 10 years (2025) if no capacity improvements are made to the corridor.

Current Daily V/C Ratio

The current V/C ratio for each segment is calculated using the 2013 AADT volume and dividing that value by the service volume for LOS E, as calculated using the Highway Economic Requirements System (HERS) Procedures developed by the Federal Highway Administration for estimating highway capacity. The HERS procedure provides the benefit of incorporating Highway Capacity Manual 2010 methodologies while taking the context of the corridor into account. The capacity estimation procedures for various facility types are available, including freeways, rural two-lane highways, multilane highways, and signalized urban sections.

AADT is obtained from the Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) maintained by ADOT. Segment capacity is defined by the number of main line lanes, shoulder widths, interrupted or uninterrupted flow facilities, terrain type, percentage of truck traffic, and the designated urban or rural environment.

Future Daily V/C Ratio

The future V/C ratio for each segment is calculated using the 2035 AADT volume and dividing that value by the service volume for LOS E, as estimated using the HERS procedure mentioned above. The 2035 AADT volumes are generated by applying an annual compound growth rate from the AZTDM to the 2013 AADT segment volume.

The scaling thresholds defined for the Mobility Index are based on the ADOT Roadway Design Guidelines, which define criteria for acceptable LOS for the State Highway System. The following scaling thresholds are established for interstates in urban (and fringe urban) and rural environments.

Urban and Fringe Urban Environments

- Good (LOS A–C): V/C ≤0.71
- Fair (LOS D): V/C >0.71 and ≤0.89
- Poor (LOS E–F): V/C >0.89

Rural Environments

- Good (LOS A–B): V/C ≤0.56
- Fair (LOS C): V/C >0.56 and ≤0.76
- Poor (LOS D–F): V/C >0.76

3.3.2 Secondary Measures

The Mobility Performance Area has eight secondary measures:

- Peak Congestion – Current Peak Hour V/C
- Future Congestion – Future Daily V/C
- Travel Time Reliability – Directional Closures
- Travel Time Reliability – Directional Travel Time Index

- Travel Time Reliability – Directional Planning Time Index
- Multimodal Opportunities – Transit Dependency
- Multimodal Opportunities – Non-Single-Occupancy Vehicle Trips
- Multimodal Opportunities – Bicycle Accommodation

Peak Congestion – Current Peak Hour V/C

Peak Congestion is defined as the peak hour V/C ratio for each direction of travel. The peak hour V/C is calculated by dividing the directional design hour volume (DHV) by the directional capacity. The DHV is calculated by applying a directional K factor to the directional daily AADT. K factors were obtained from HPMS.

The rating thresholds defined for the Peak Congestion secondary measure were developed based on the current ADOT Roadway Design Guidelines and are the same as the thresholds defined for the Mobility Index primary measure in Section 3.3.1.

Future Congestion – Future Daily V/C

Future Congestion is defined as the future (2035) daily V/C ratio. This measure is the same value used in the calculation of the Mobility Index.

The rating thresholds defined for the Future Congestion secondary measure are developed based on the current ADOT Roadway Design Guidelines and are the same as the thresholds defined for the Mobility Index.

Travel Time Reliability – Directional Closures

Closures that occurred at any point along I-10 East from 2010 to 2014 are documented in ADOT's Highway Condition Reporting System (HCRS) dataset. Directional Closures are defined as the average number of times an MP is closed per mile per year on a given segment of the corridor in a specific direction of travel. A weighted average was applied to each closure that takes into account the distance over which a specific occurrence spans.

The scaling thresholds defined for the Directional Closures secondary measure are based on the average number of times a MP was closed per mile per year based on data of the following statewide significant corridors identified by ADOT: I-8, I-17, I-19, I-40, SR 93, SR 95, and parts of US 60, SR 85, SR 87, SR 191, SR 260, SR 277, and SR 377. The following scaling thresholds represent the average for closure occurrences across those corridors:

- Good: ≤ 0.22 occurrences per mile per year
- Fair: > 0.22 occurrences and ≤ 0.62 occurrences per mile per year
- Poor: > 0.62 occurrences per mile per year

Travel Time Reliability – Directional Travel Time Index

For purposes of this performance measure, the Travel Time Index (TTI) is the relationship of the posted speed limit to the mean peak hour speed. The TTI is affected most by recurring congestion. It is a comparison between the peak period speeds and free-flow conditions. Using the 2014 American Digital Cartography, Inc. HERE (formerly NAVTEQ) database provided by ADOT, which includes data received via Bluetooth technology from motorists traveling throughout the corridor, four time periods for each data point were collected throughout the day (AM peak, midday peak, PM peak, and off-peak). The highest value of the four time periods collected was defined as the TTI for that data point. The average TTI for each segment was calculated based on the average of the TTI values for the data points within that segment

Based on national research and coordination with ADOT, the following thresholds were applied to the TTI:

Uninterrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: < 1.15
- Fair: ≥ 1.15 and < 1.33
- Poor: ≥ 1.33

Interrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: < 1.30
- Fair: ≥ 1.30 and < 2.00
- Poor: ≥ 2.00

Travel Time Reliability – Directional Planning Time Index

The Planning Time Index (PTI) represents the amount of time over and above the expected travel time that should be planned for to make an on-time trip on a consistent basis. It is a comparison between the 5th percentiles of the lowest mean speed to free-flow conditions. Similar to the TTI, the PTI uses 2014 HERE data provided by ADOT that is collected at each data point during four times of day (AM peak, midday peak, PM peak, and off-peak). The highest value of the four time periods collected was defined as the PTI for that data point. The average PTI for each segment was calculated based on the average of the PTI values for the data points within that segment.

Based on national research and coordination with ADOT, the following thresholds were applied to the PTI:

Uninterrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: < 1.30
- Fair: ≥ 1.30 and < 1.50
- Poor: ≥ 1.50

Interrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: <2.00
- Fair: ≥2.00 and <4.00
- Poor: ≥4.00

Multimodal Opportunities – Transit Dependency

Multimodal opportunities reflect the characteristics of the corridor in terms of likelihood to use alternative modes to the single-occupancy vehicle (SOV) for trips along the corridor. One of the potential alternate modes is transit.

Transit dependency was determined at the census tract level based on population characteristics associated with tracts within a 1-mile radius of the corridor. Households that have zero or one automobile and households where the total income level is below the federally defined poverty level are considered transit dependent and, therefore, more likely to use transit if it is available. Based on 2010 U.S. Census data, tracts were analyzed within the corridor study area to determine whether they accounted for more or fewer households with zero or one automobile or people in poverty than the statewide averages for those characteristics.

The rating thresholds defined for the overall transit dependency of each census tract are a combination of both transit-dependent characteristics as follows:

- Good: Tracts with both zero/one automobile households and households in poverty percentages below the statewide average range
- Fair: Tracts with either zero/one vehicle household or households in poverty percentages within the statewide average range
- Poor: Tracts with both zero/one automobile households and households in poverty percentages above the statewide average range

Multimodal Opportunities – Non-Single-occupancy Vehicle Trips

Another alternative mode opportunity is non-SOV trips, which represent the trips taken by vehicles carrying more than one person. The percentage of non-SOV trips in a corridor gives an indication of travel patterns along a section of roadway that could benefit from additional multimodal options in the future.

The rating thresholds defined for non-SOV trips are based on the percentage of non-SOV trips across the previously identified nine ADOT statewide significant corridors. The following thresholds represent statewide averages of non-SOV trips across those corridors:

- Good: ≥17% non-SOV trips
- Fair: >11% and ≤17% non-SOV trips
- Poor: <11% non-SOV trips

Multimodal Opportunities – Bicycle Accommodation

Cyclists may choose to use state highways or Interstates (unless specifically prohibited) as a mode of travel. Thus, bicycle consideration is an important element of the Multimodal Opportunities provided by a corridor, particularly for non-Interstate facilities. Using guidance from the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, effective right-shoulder widths were defined based on shoulder characteristics as a function of the facility's posted speed limit and AADT. The corridor's shoulders are compared with the following criteria:

1. If AADT ≤1,500 vehicles per day or speed limit <25 mph: The segment's general purpose lane can be shared with bicyclists
2. If AADT >1,500 and speed limit is between 25–50 mph and pavement surface is paved: Effective shoulder width required is 4 feet or greater
3. If AADT >1,500 and speed limit is ≥50 mph and pavement surface is paved: Effective shoulder width required is 6 feet or greater

The summation of the length of the shoulder sections that meet the defined effective width criteria, based on criteria above, will be divided by the segment's total length to estimate the percent of the segment that accommodates bicycle use. The performance thresholds are as followed:

- Good: >90%
- Fair: 60%–90%
- Poor: <60%

3.3.3 I-10 East Mobility Performance

The Mobility Index and secondary performance measures were calculated for the I-10 East corridor as described in the previous sections. The calculations were based on data provided by ADOT from the HPMS system for 2013, the AZTDM for 2010 and 2035, HERE data from 2014, and closure data from 2010 to 2014. The Mobility Index provides a top-level assessment of the traffic operational condition for the corridor and for each segment. The future V/C, peak hour V/C, closure, TTI, and PTI measures provide more detailed information to assess the traffic operational conditions for each segment. The resulting scores are shown in Table 5.

The results for the Mobility Index and secondary measures are shown in Figures 15 through 22.

Based on the results of this analysis, the following observations could be made:

- Overall, based on the weighted average of the Mobility Index, the traffic operations are in “good” condition.
- The existing peak hour traffic operations are “good” overall.
- The future traffic operations are anticipated to perform “poor” in segments 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12
- Segments 2, 7, 8 and 9 have the highest Mobility Index and perform the worst in the future V/C performance measure.

- Most segments show “good” to “fair” performance in the closure performance measure
- Segment 2 has the highest number of closures in the eastbound direction, and segment 11 has the highest number of closures in the westbound direction.
- The TTI generally measures “good” along the corridor.
- The PTI measure shows varying PTI results, showing that I-10 East does not have very reliable travel times.
- Most of the corridor shows “poor” or “fair” performance for non-SOV trips, meaning that many vehicles carry only a single occupant.
- All segments have a rating of “good” for bicycle accommodation, however bicycles on I-10 East corridor are prohibited on segments 1-8 and most of segment 9 (SR 202L to Kolb Road at milepost 270.6) per ADOT’s Traffic Engineering Guidelines and Processes, Section 1000 – Miscellaneous, Item 1030 (June 2015).

Table 5. Mobility Performance Summary

Segment	Segment length (miles)	Mobility Performance Area											
		Mobility Index	Future Daily V/C	Existing Peak Hour V/C		Closure Extent (events/ year/mile)		Directional TTI (all vehicles)		Directional PTI (all vehicles)		% Bicycle Acc.	% Non-SOV Trips
				EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB		
10E-1*	4	0.84	0.85	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.05	1.20	1.24	3.25	3.86	91	8.6
10E-2*	20	0.80	0.94	0.57	0.56	0.36	0.13	1.09	1.08	1.22	1.22	100	10.4
10E-3*	14	0.52	0.62	0.36	0.36	0.16	0.32	1.07	1.08	1.20	1.22	100	10.7
10E-4*	20	0.44	0.52	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.12	1.08	1.09	1.24	1.27	99	14.1
10E-5*	18	0.44	0.51	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.18	1.05	1.07	1.21	1.23	99	12.6
10E-6*	10	0.56	0.66	0.42	0.39	0.33	0.28	1.07	1.09	1.20	1.20	100	15.3
10E-7*	9	1.00	1.15	0.81	0.79	0.35	0.11	1.06	1.04	1.63	1.26	100	14.1
10E-8*	7	1.11	1.31	0.87	0.86	0.29	0.23	1.06	1.07	1.27	1.74	100	14.8
10E-9*	12	0.82	0.95	0.61	0.64	0.52	0.03	1.05	1.03	1.23	1.24	99	14.3
10E-10	6	0.58	0.68	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.33	1.09	1.07	1.24	1.25	98	12.5
10E-11	12	0.69	0.83	0.47	0.47	0.20	0.41	1.15	1.07	1.48	1.23	94	9.6
10E-12	23	0.63	0.77	0.43	0.39	0.19	0.11	1.10	1.13	1.29	1.39	100	8.8
10E-13	17	0.38	0.47	0.25	0.24	0.06	0.15	1.16	1.12	1.43	1.38	100	9.0
10E-14	22	0.33	0.41	0.25	0.21	0.08	0.12	1.09	1.11	1.37	1.40	100	11.4
10E-15	18	0.28	0.35	0.25	0.20	0.31	0.03	1.08	1.09	1.20	1.21	99	8.2
10E-16	20	0.46	0.57	0.38	0.33	0.21	0.07	1.11	1.10	1.32	1.28	99	5.0
Weighted average		0.56											
Performance rating guide – urban (rural)													
Good		<0.71 (<0.56)				<0.22		<1.15		<1.30		>90%	
Fair		0.71–0.89 (0.56–0.76)				0.22–0.62		1.15–1.33		1.30–1.50		60%–90%	
Poor		>0.89 (>0.76)				>0.62		>1.33		>1.50		<60%	

*Bicyclists are prohibited per ADOT’s Traffic Engineering Guidelines and Processes, Section 1030, Table 1030-A, (June 2015)

Figure 15. Mobility Index

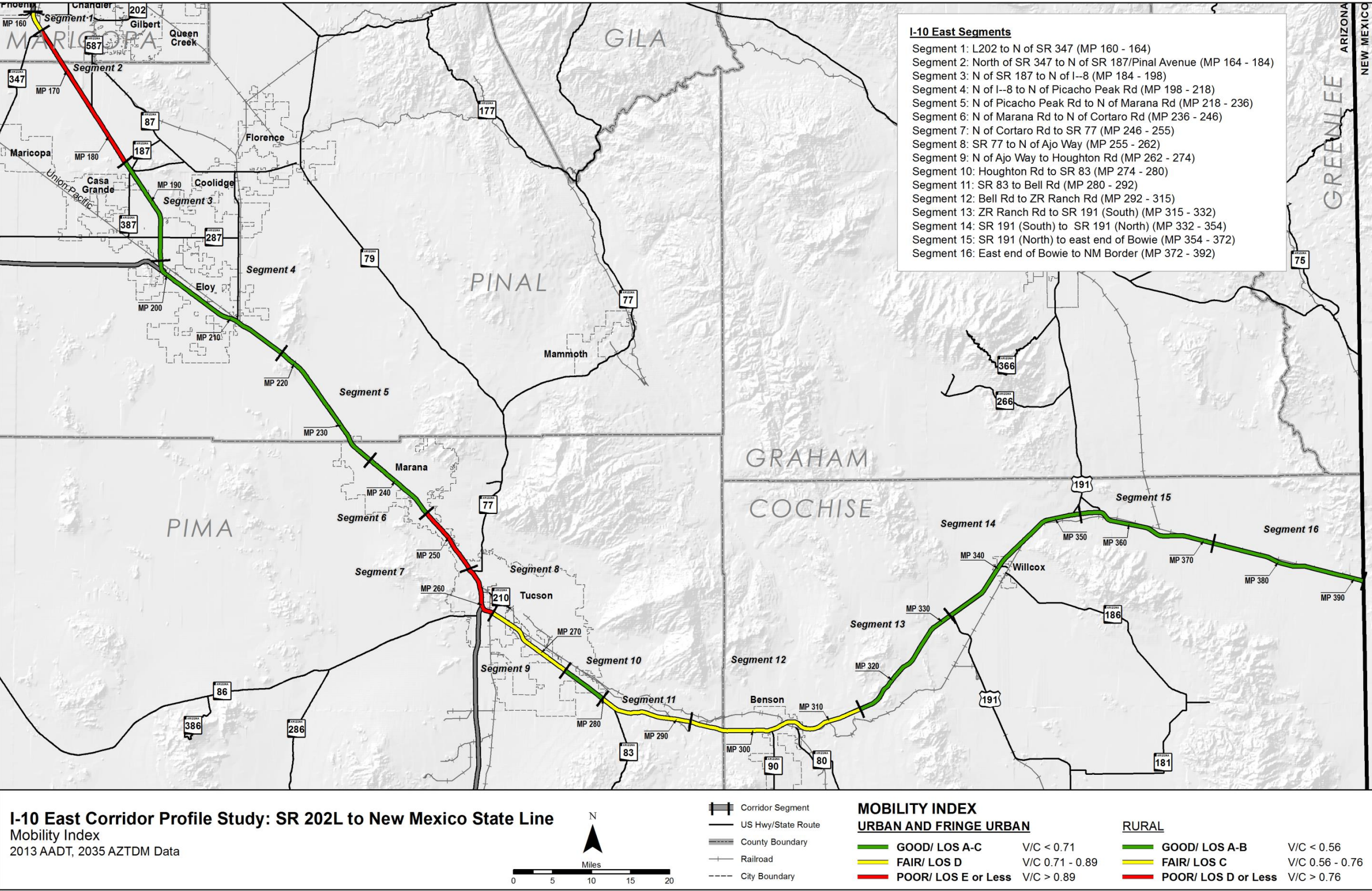


Figure 16. Future V/C

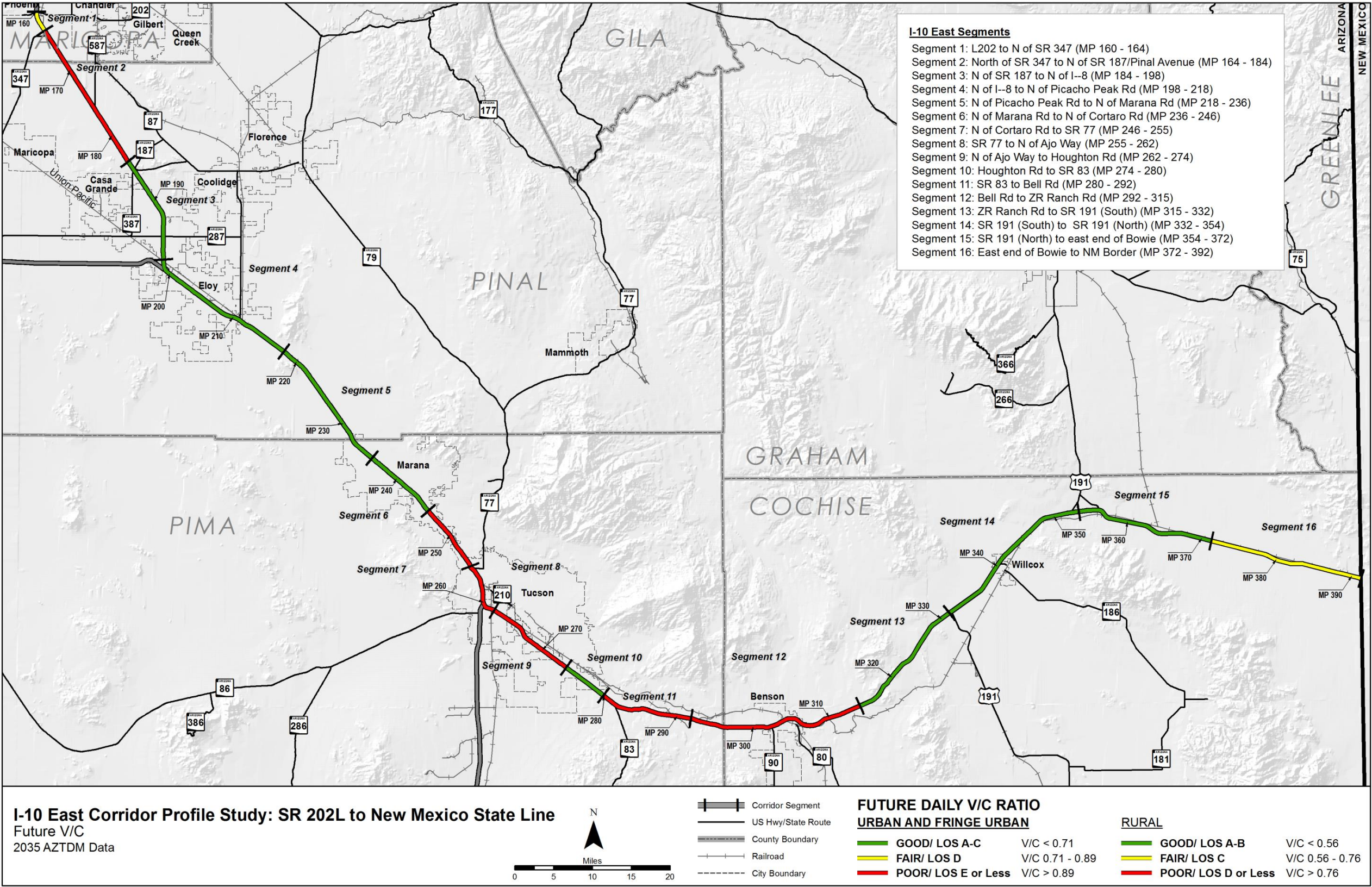


Figure 17A. Existing Peak Hour V/C (Phoenix to Tucson)

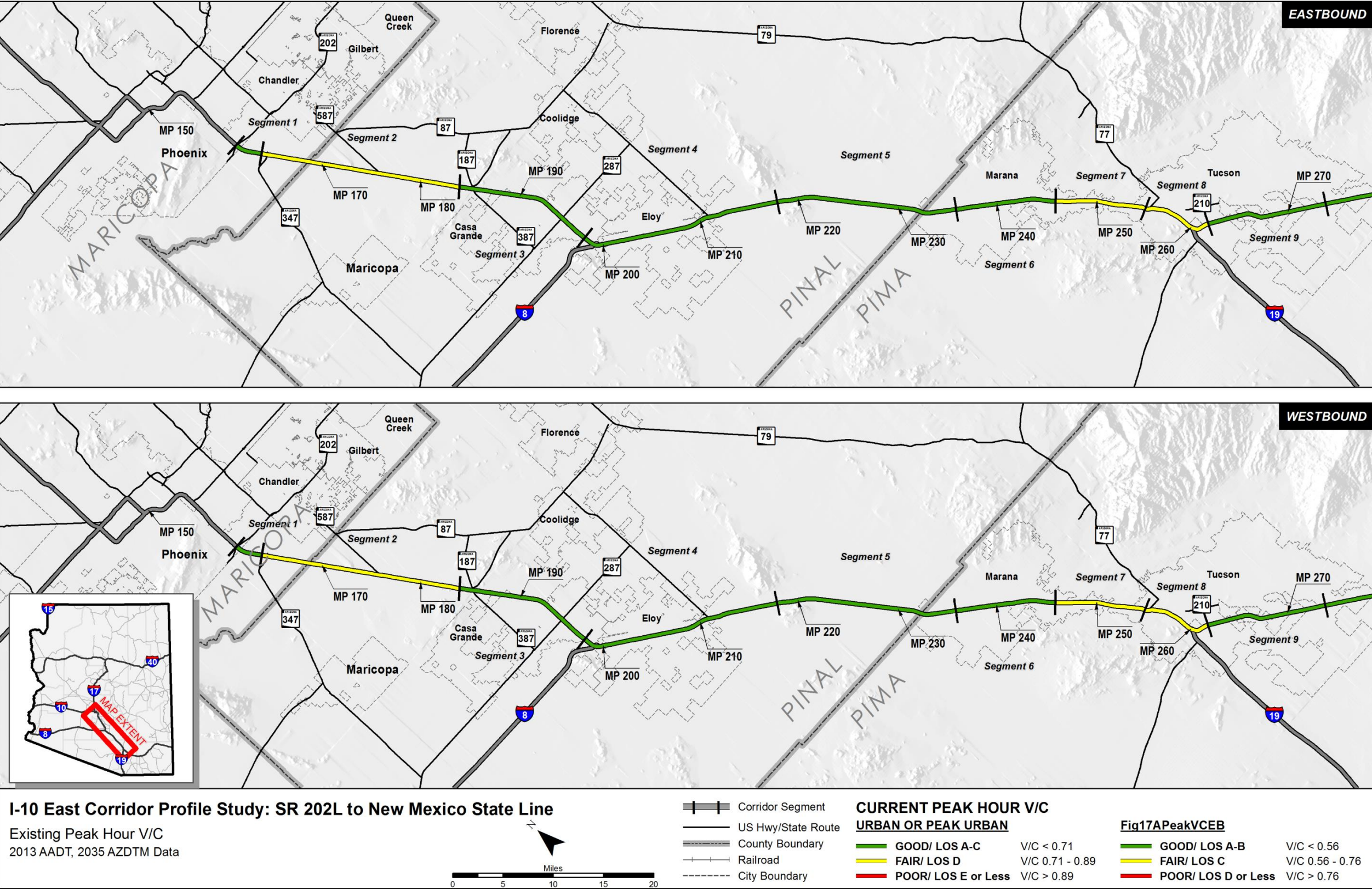


Figure 17B. Existing Peak Hour V/C (Tucson to New Mexico)

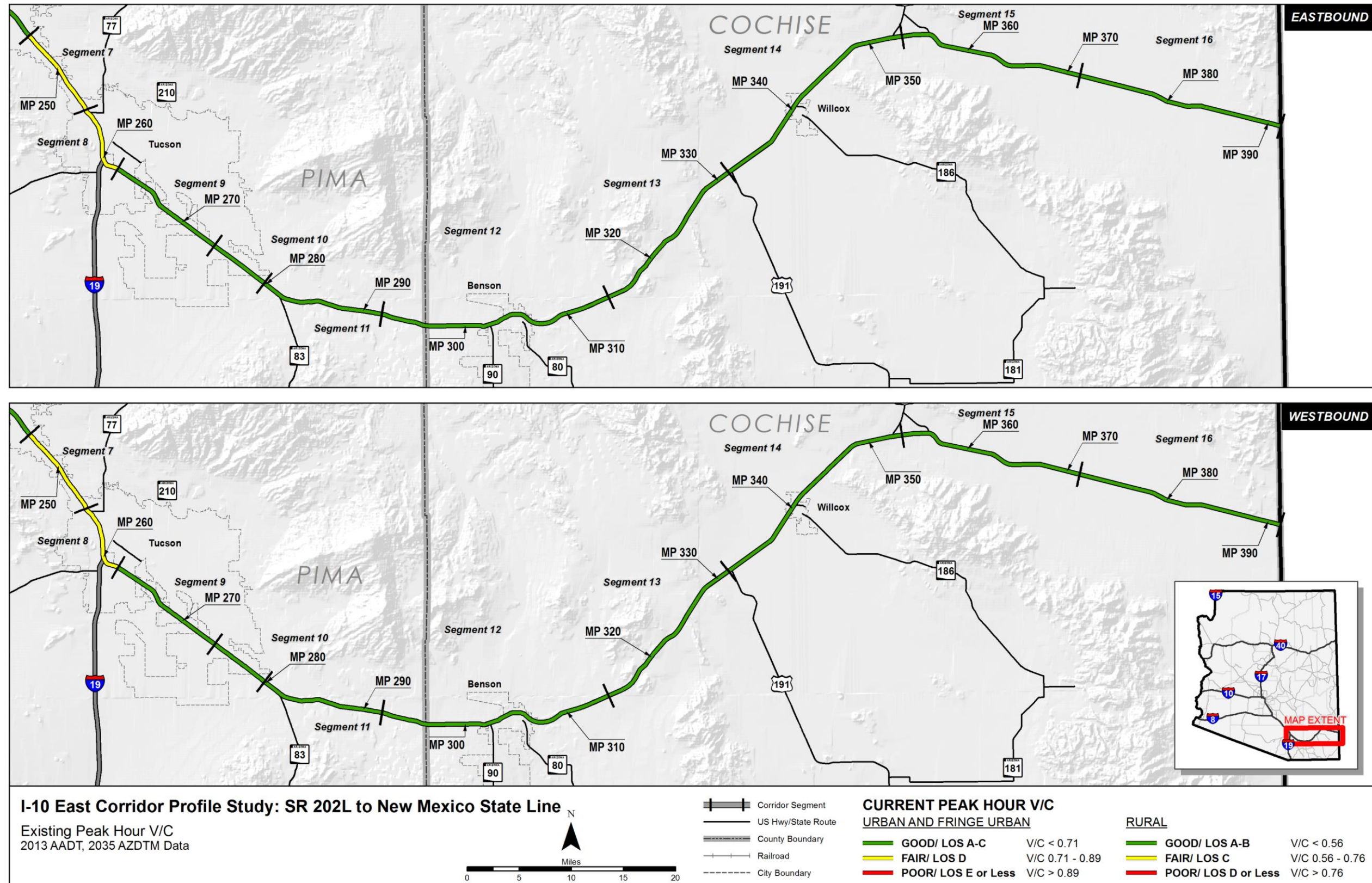


Figure 18A. Road Closure Frequency (Phoenix to Tucson)

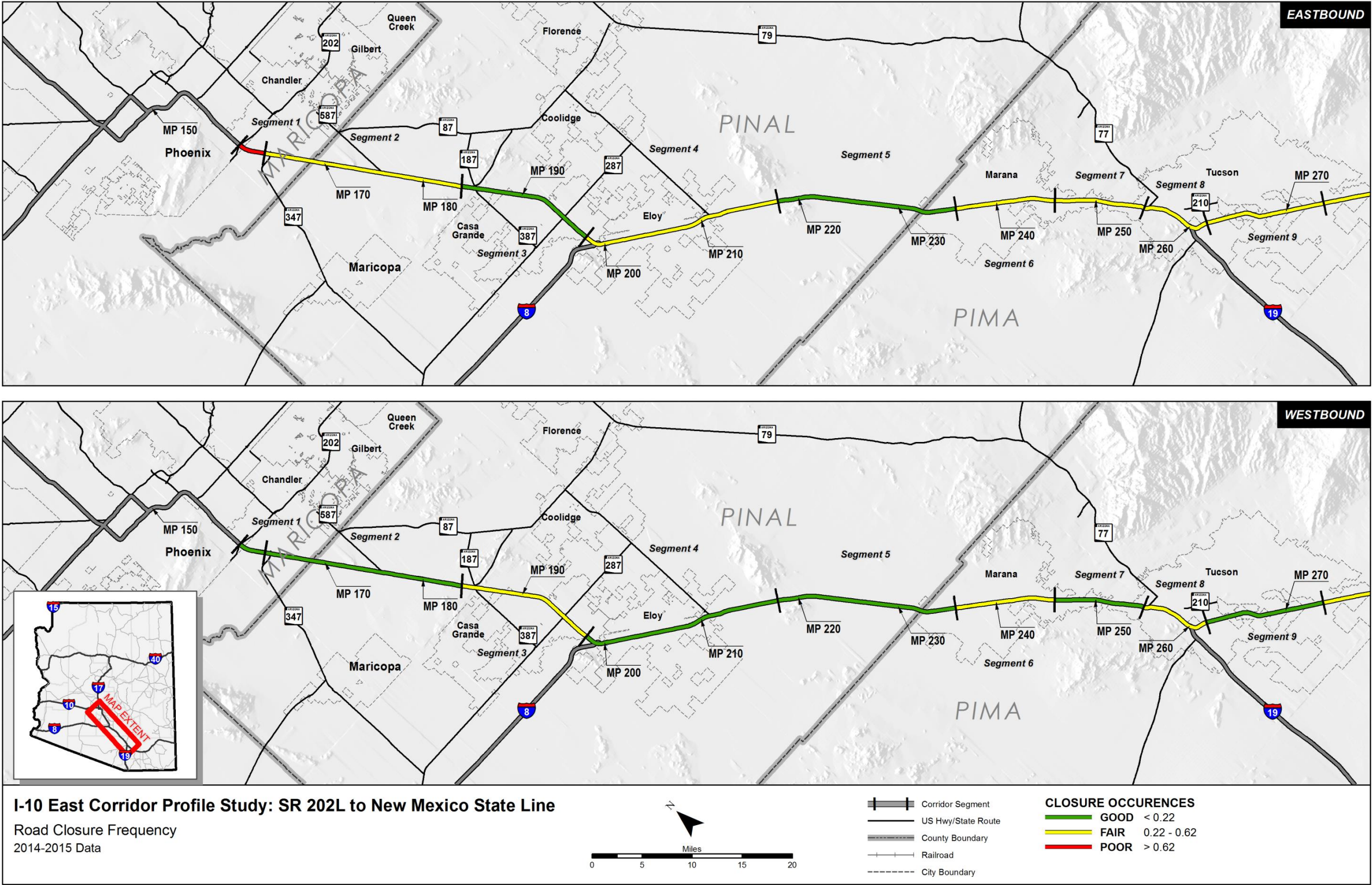


Figure 18B. Road Closure Frequency (Tucson to New Mexico)

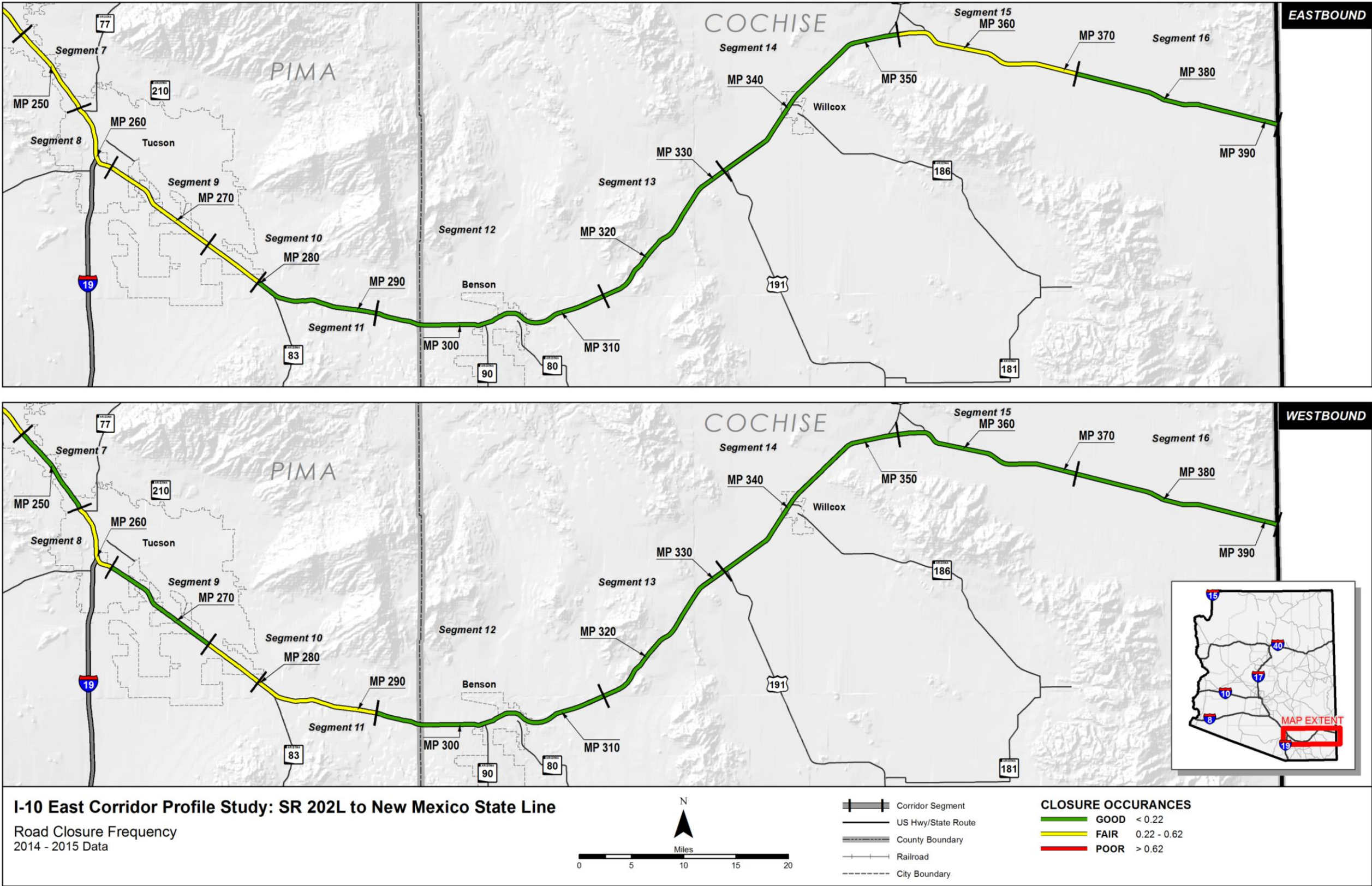


Figure 19A. Travel Time Index (Phoenix to Tucson)

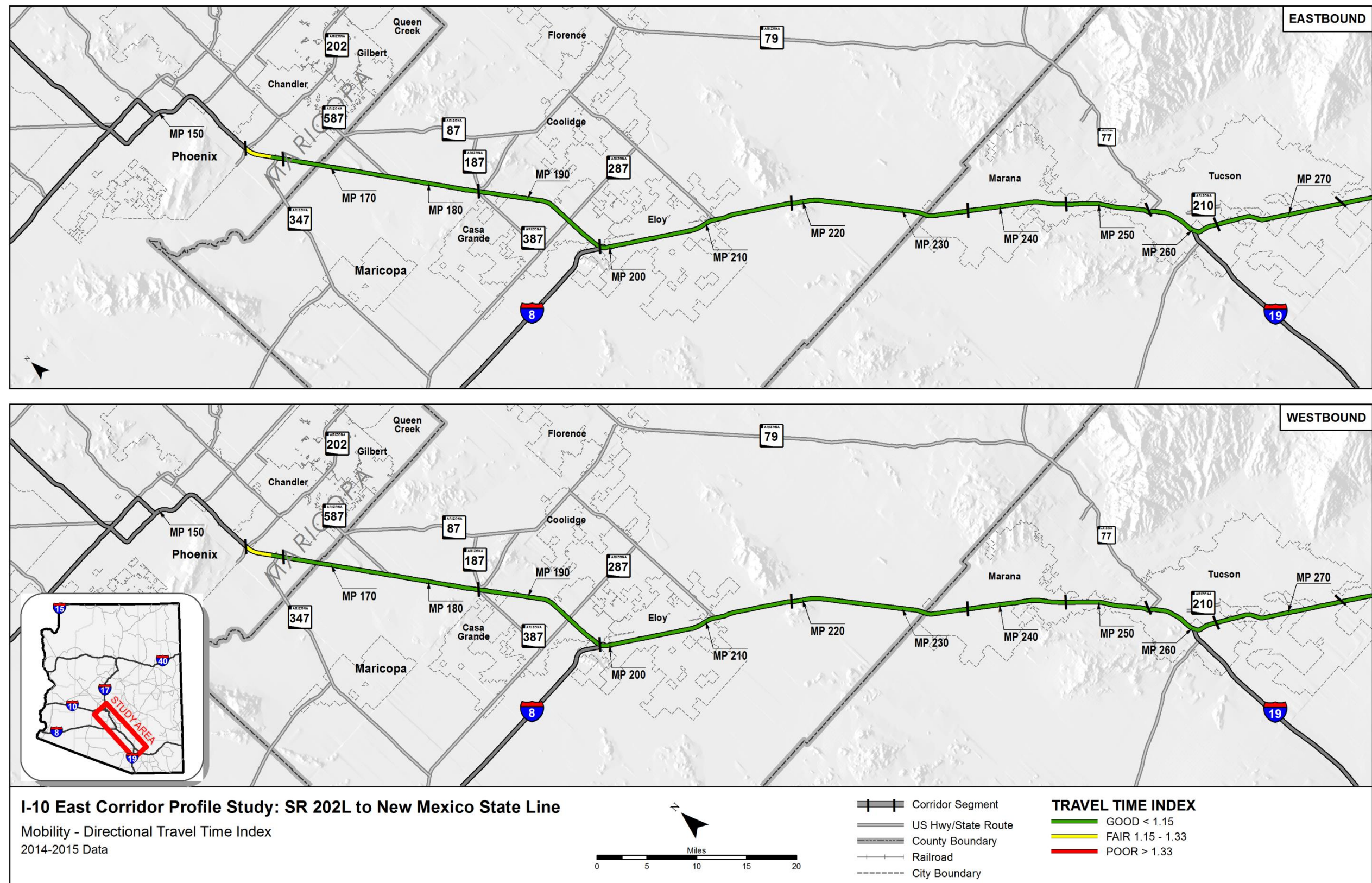


Figure 19B. Travel Time Index (Tucson to New Mexico)

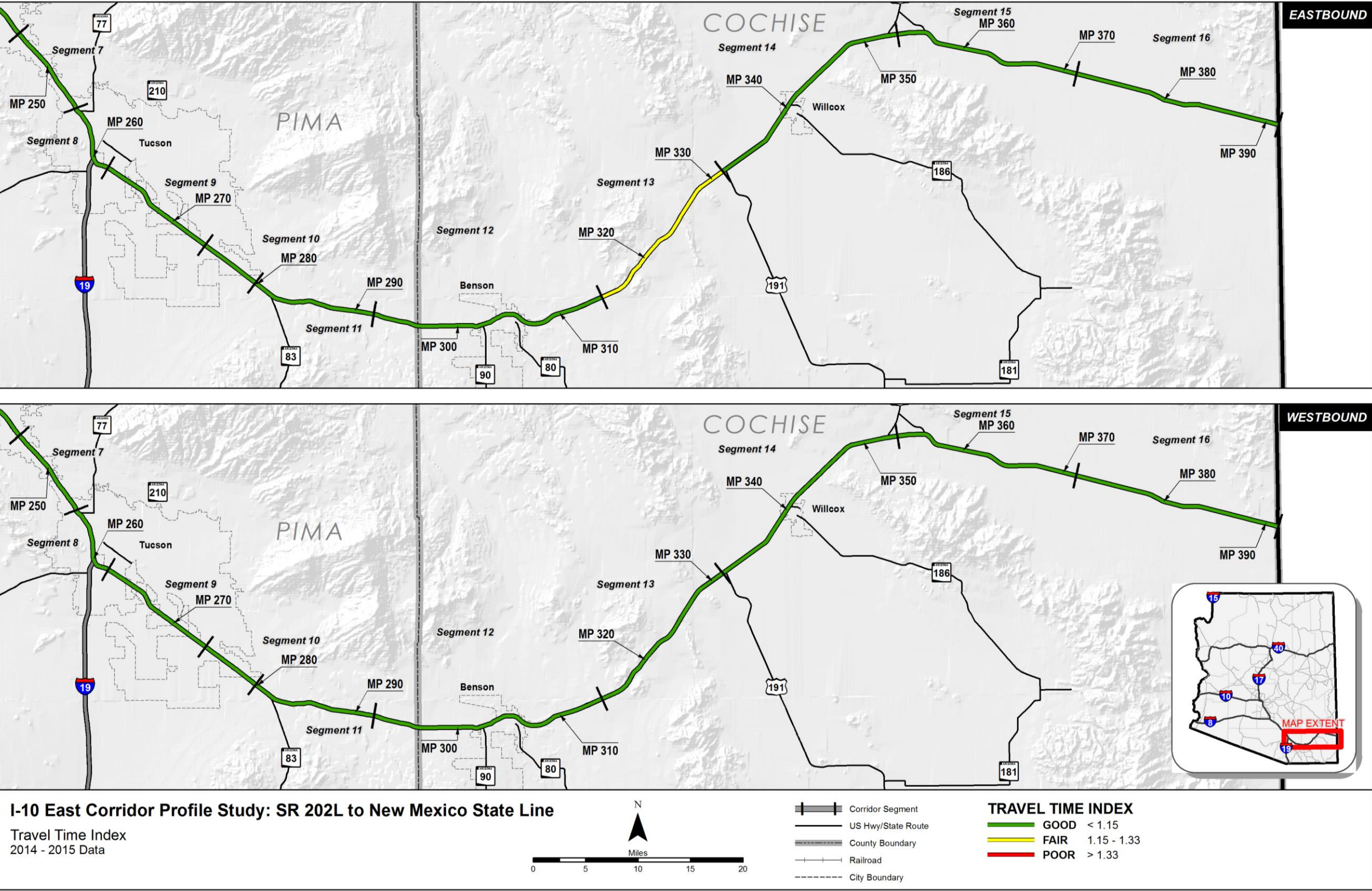


Figure 20A. Planning Time Index (Phoenix to Tucson)

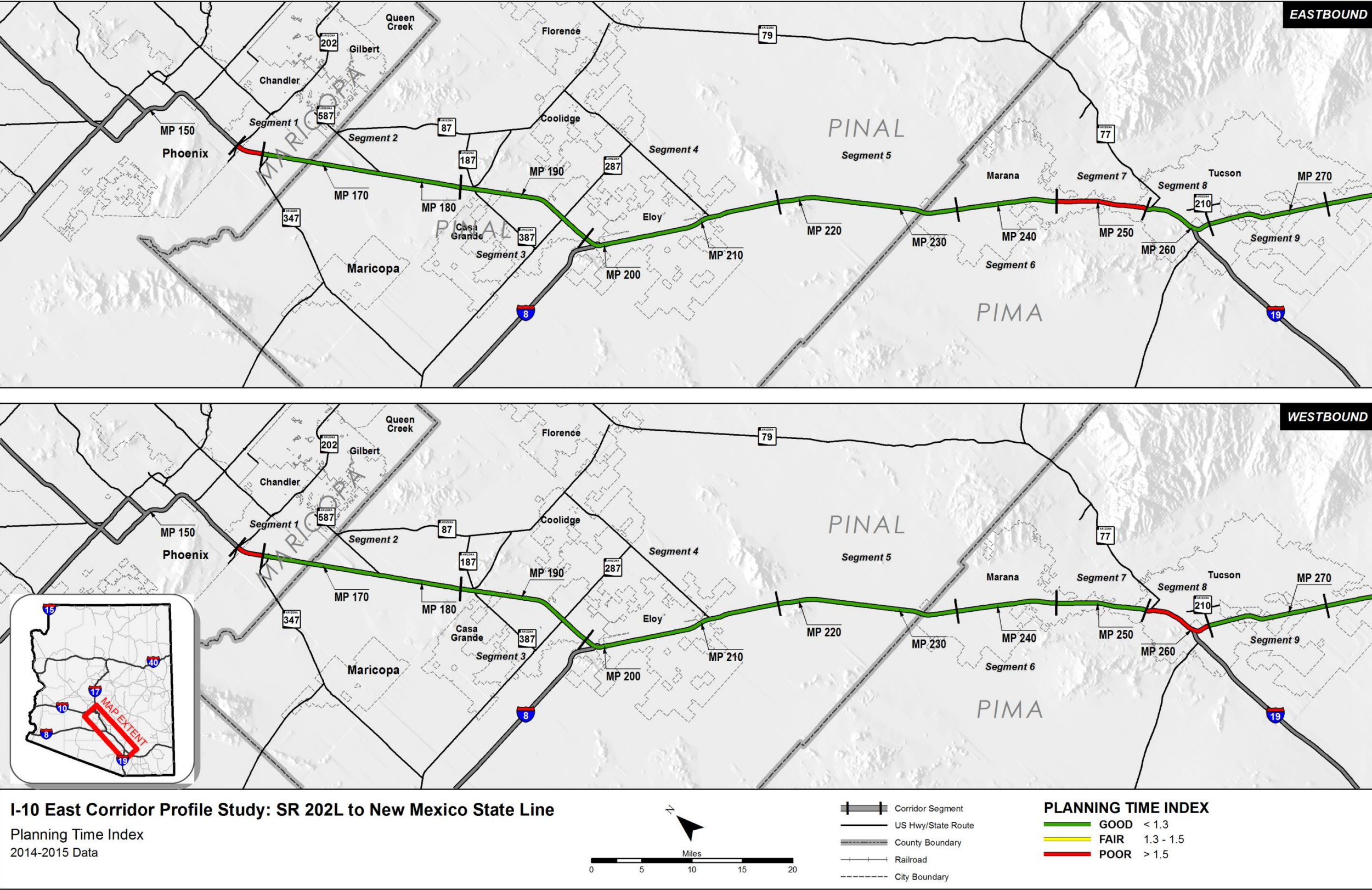


Figure 20B. Planning Time Index (Tucson to New Mexico)

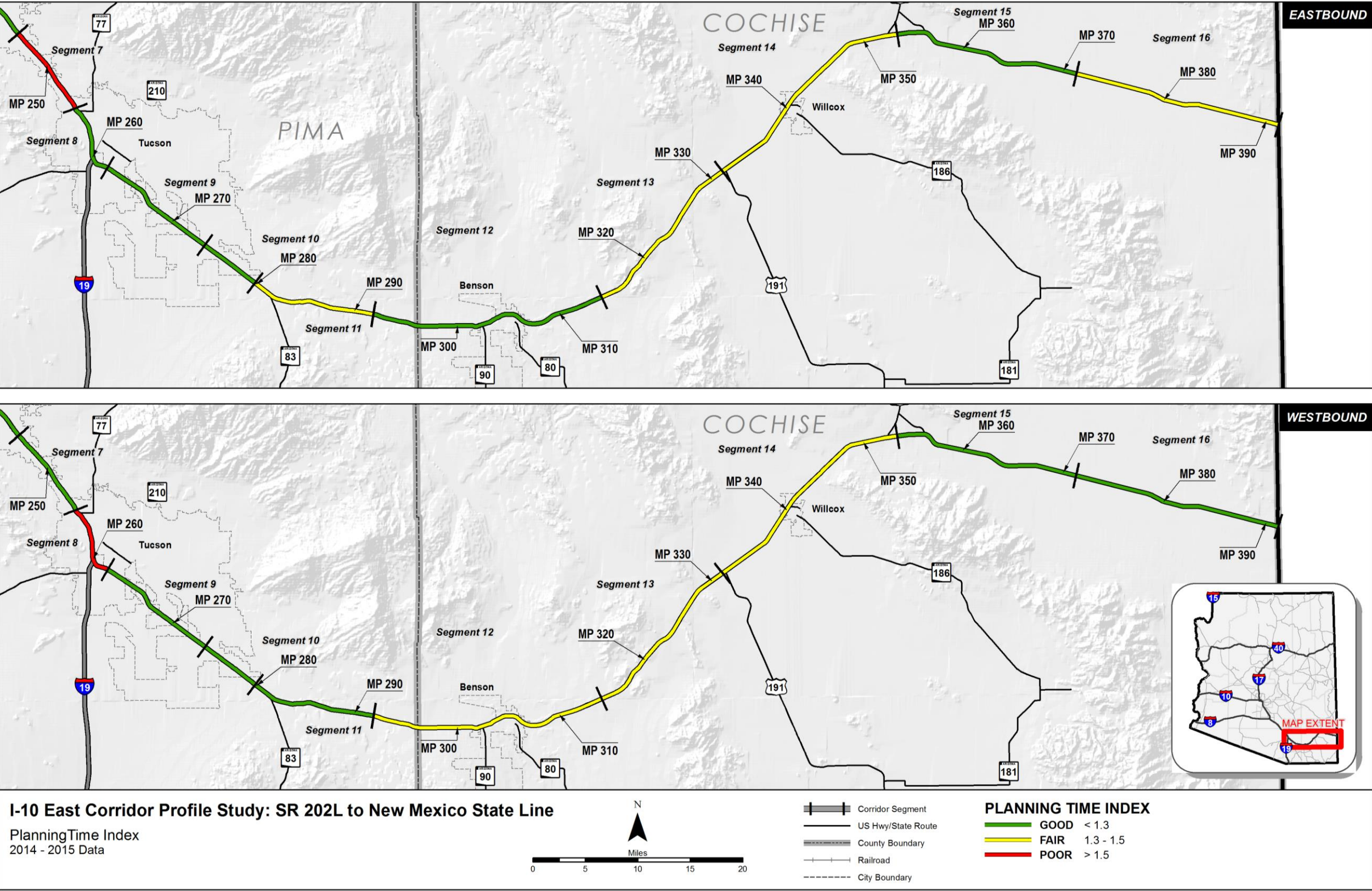


Figure 21. Multimodal Opportunities

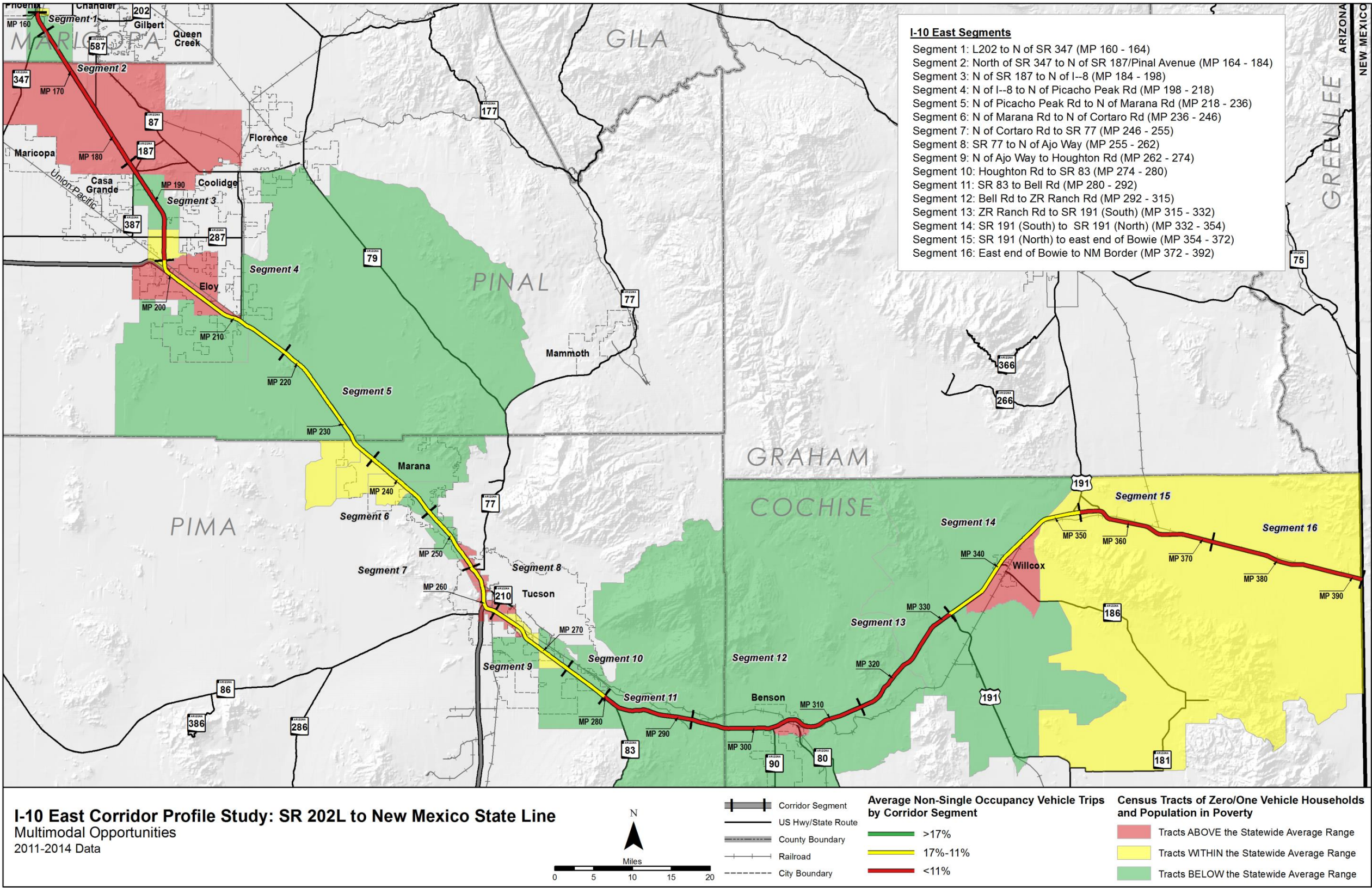
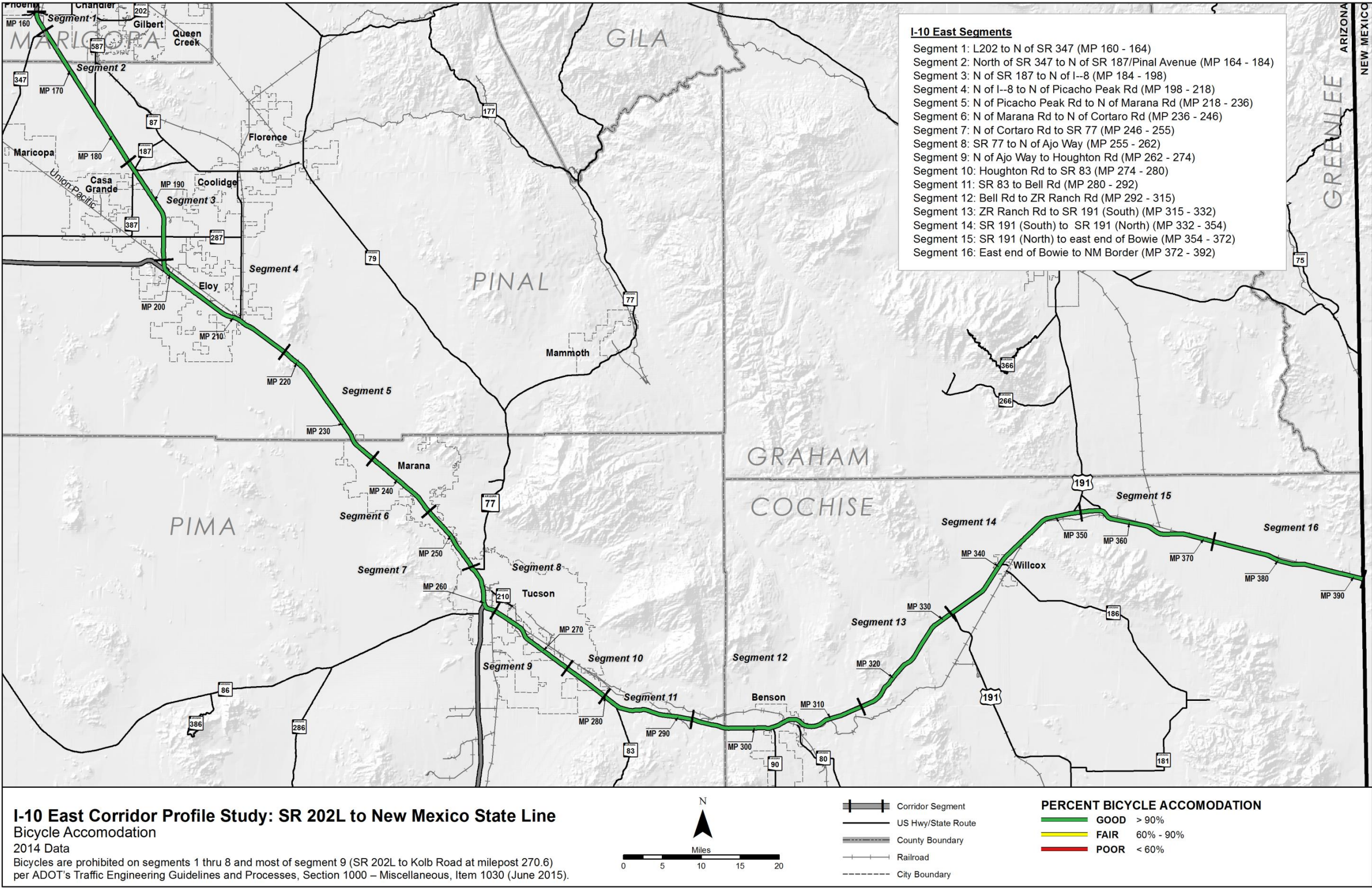


Figure 22. Bicycle Accommodation



3.4 Safety Performance Area

The safety performance area consists of a single Safety Index and four secondary measures, as illustrated in Figure 23. All measures relate to crashes that result in fatal and incapacitating injuries because these crash types are the prevention emphasis of ADOT and MAP-21. The Safety Performance Area was developed in collaboration with ADOT’s Safety Group. Detailed information related to the calculations for the Safety Performance Area is in Appendix B.

Figure 23. Safety Performance Area



3.4.1 Primary Measure

The Safety Index is a safety performance measure based on the bidirectional (that is, both directions combined) frequency and rate of fatal and incapacitating injury crashes, the relative cost of those types of crashes, and crash occurrences on similar roadways in Arizona. According to ADOT’s 2010 Highway Safety Improvement Program Manual, fatal crashes have an estimated cost that is 14.5 times the estimated cost of incapacitating injury crashes (\$5.8 million compared with \$400,000).

The Combined Safety Score (CSS) is an interim measure that combines fatal and serious injury crashes into a single value. The CSS is calculated using the following generalized formula:

$$CSS = 14.5 * (Normalized\ Fatal\ Crash\ Rate + Frequency) + (Normalized\ Incapacitating\ Injury\ Crash\ Rate + Frequency)$$

Because crashes vary depending on the operating environment of a particular roadway, statewide CSS values were developed for similar operating environments defined by functional classification, urban vs. rural setting, number of travel lanes, and traffic volumes. To determine the Safety Index of a particular I-10

East segment, the segment CSS was compared with the average statewide CSS for the similar statewide operating environment. For I-10 East, five operating environments were identified:

- Rural 4-Lane Freeway with Daily Volume <25,000
- Rural 4-Lane Freeway with Daily Volume >25,000
- Urban 4-Lane Freeway
- Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway
- Urban >6-Lane Freeway

The Safety Index is calculated using the following formula:

$$Safety\ Index = Segment\ CSS / Statewide\ Similar\ Operating\ Environment\ CSS$$

The average annual Safety Index for a segment is compared with the statewide similar operating environment annual average, with one standard deviation from the statewide average forming the scale break points.

The more a particular segment’s Safety Index value is below the statewide similar operating environment average, the better the safety performance is for that particular segment because a lower value represents fewer crashes.

The scale for rating the Safety Index depends on the operating environments selected for a particular corridor. For I-10 East, the scales for rating the Safety Index are:

Rural 4-Lane Freeway with Daily Volume <25,000

- Above-average performance: <0.73
- Average performance: 0.73–1.27
- Below-average performance: >1.27

Rural 4-Lane Freeway with Daily Volume >25,000

- Above-average performance: <0.68
- Average performance: 0.68–1.32
- Below-average performance: >1.32

Urban 4-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <0.79
- Average performance: 0.79–1.21
- Below-average performance: >1.21

Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <0.82
- Average performance: 0.82–1.18
- Below-average performance: >1.18

Urban >6-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <0.80
- Average performance: 0.80–1.20
- Below-average performance: >1.20

3.4.2 Secondary Measures

The Safety Performance Area has four secondary measures related to fatal and incapacitating injury crashes:

- Directional Safety Index
- Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) Behavior Emphasis Areas
- SHSP Crash Unit Type Emphasis Areas
- Safety Hot Spots

The SHSP behavior emphasis areas and SHSP crash unit type emphasis areas are secondary safety performance measures for the Safety Performance Area and include proportions of specific types of crashes within the total fatal and incapacitating injury crash frequencies. This more detailed categorization of fatal and incapacitating injury crashes can result in low crash frequencies (that is, a small sample size) that translate into performance ratings that can be unstable. In some cases, a change in crash frequency of one crash (one additional crash or one less crash) could result in a change in segment performance of two levels. To avoid reliance on performance ratings where small changes in crash frequency result in large changes in performance, the following criteria were developed to identify segments with “insufficient data” for assessing performance for the two SHSP-related secondary safety performance measures:

- If the crash sample size (total fatal plus serious injury crashes) for a given segment is less than five crashes over the 5-year analysis period, the segment has “insufficient data” and performance ratings are unreliable.
- If a change in one crash results in a change in segment performance by two levels (that is, a change from below-average to above-average performance or a change from above-average to below-average frequency), the segment has “insufficient data” and performance ratings are unreliable.
- If the corridor average segment crash frequency for a specific SHSP-related secondary safety performance measure type is less than two crashes over the 5-year analysis period, the entire SHSP-related secondary performance measure has “insufficient data” and performance ratings are unreliable.

Directional Safety Index

The Direction Safety Index shares the same calculation procedure and thresholds as the Safety Index. However, the measure is based on the directional frequency and rate of fatal and incapacitating injury crashes.

Similar to the Safety Index, the segment CSS was compared with the average statewide CSS for the similar statewide operating environment.

SHSP Behavior Emphasis Areas

ADOT’s 2014 SHSP identifies several emphasis areas for reducing fatal and incapacitating injury crashes. The top five SHSP emphasis areas relate to the following driver behaviors:

- Speeding and aggressive driving
- Impaired driving
- Lack of restraint usage
- Lack of motorcycle helmet usage
- Distracted driving

To develop a performance measure that reflects these five emphasis areas, the percentage of total fatal and incapacitating injury crashes that involves at least one of the emphasis area driver behaviors on a particular segment is compared with the statewide average percentage of crashes involving at least one of the emphasis area driver behaviors on roads with similar operating environments in a process similar to how the Safety Index is developed.

To increase the crash sample size for this performance measure, the five behavior emphasis areas are combined to identify fatal and incapacitating injury crashes that exhibit one or more of the behavior emphasis areas.

The SHSP behavior emphasis areas performance is calculated using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Crashes Involving SHSP Behavior Emphasis Areas} = \frac{\text{Segment Crashes Involving SHSP Behavior Emphasis Areas}}{\text{Total Segment Crashes}}$$

The percentage of total crashes involving SHSP behavior emphasis areas for a segment is compared with the statewide percentages on roads with similar operating environments. One standard deviation from the statewide average percentage forms the scale break points.

When assessing the performance of the SHSP behavior emphasis areas, the more the frequency of crashes involving SHSP behavior emphasis areas is below the statewide average implies better levels of segment performance. Thus, lower values are better, similar to the Safety Index.

The scale for rating the SHSP behavior emphasis areas performance depends on the crash history on similar statewide operating environments. In the case of the I-10 East corridor, the scales for rating the SHSP behavior emphasis areas performance are:

Rural 4-Lane Freeway with Daily Volume <25,000

- Above-average performance: <43%
- Average performance: 43%–53%
- Below-average performance: >53%

Rural 4-Lane Freeway with Daily Volume >25,000

- Above-average performance: <41%
- Average performance: 41%–57%
- Below-average performance: >57%

Urban 4-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <49%
- Average performance: 49%–59%
- Below-average performance: >59%

Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <34%
- Average performance: 34%–57%
- Below-average performance: >57%

Urban >6-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <43%
- Average performance: 43%–55%
- Below-average performance: >55%

SHSP Crash Unit Type Emphasis Areas

ADOT’s SHSP also identifies emphasis areas that relate to the following “unit-involved” crashes:

- Heavy vehicle (truck)-involved crashes
- Motorcycle-involved crashes
- Non-motorized traveler (pedestrian and bicyclist)-involved crashes

To develop a performance measure that reflects the aforementioned crash unit type emphasis areas, the percentage of total fatal and incapacitating injury crashes that involves a given crash unit type emphasis area on a particular segment is compared with the statewide average percentage of crashes involving that same crash unit type emphasis area on roads with similar operating environments in a process similar to how the Safety Index is developed.

The SHSP crash unit type emphasis areas performance is calculated using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Crashes Involving SHSP Crash Unit Type Emphasis Areas} = \frac{\text{Segment Crashes Involving SHSP Crash Unit Type Emphasis Areas}}{\text{Total Segment Crashes}}$$

The percentage of total crashes involving SHSP crash unit type emphasis areas for a segment is compared with the statewide percentages on roads with similar operating environments. One standard deviation from the statewide average percentage forms the scale break points.

When assessing the performance of the SHSP crash unit type emphasis areas, the more the frequency of crashes involving SHSP crash unit type emphasis areas is below the statewide average implies better levels of segment performance. Thus, lower values are better, similar to the Safety Index.

The scale for rating the SHSP Truck Crash performance depends on the crash history on similar statewide operating environments. In the case of the I-10 East corridor, the scales for rating the SHSP Truck Crash performance are:

Rural 4-Lane Freeway with Daily Volume <25,000

- Above-average performance: <13.2%
- Average performance: 13.2%–17%
- Below-average performance: >17%

Rural 4-Lane Freeway with Daily Volume >25,000

- Above-average performance: <7.2%
- Average performance: 7.2%–12.9%
- Below-average performance: >12.9%

Urban 4-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <6.8%
- Average performance: 6.8%–10.9%
- Below-average performance: >10.9%

Urban or Rural 6-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <6.2%
- Average performance: 6.2%–11%
- Below-average performance: >11%

Urban >6-Lane Freeway

- Above-average performance: <2.5%
- Average performance: 2.5%–6.0%
- Below-average performance: >6.0%

For I-10 East, it was determined that 2 of the 16 segments have insufficient data (that is, too small of a sample size) to generate reliable performance ratings for crashes involving trucks and insufficient data for all segments for crashes involving motorcycles and non-motorized travelers.

Safety Hot Spots

A “hot spot” analysis was conducted that identified abnormally high concentrations of fatal and incapacitating injury crashes along the study corridor by direction of travel. The identification of crash concentrations involved a geographic information system-based function known as “kernel density analysis.” The size of an identified hot spot is indicative of its relative magnitude. This measure is mapped for graphical display purposes but is not included in the Safety Performance Area rating calculations.

3.4.3 I-10 East Safety Performance

The Safety Index and secondary performance measures were calculated for the I-10 East corridor as described in the previous section. The safety measures were calculated using data provided by ADOT for the timeframe from January 2010 to December 2014. The Safety Index provides a top-level assessment of the safety performance for the corridor and for each segment. The three supplemental measures provide more detailed information to assess the safety performance for each segment. The resulting scores are shown in Table 6. As discussed in the previous section, all analysis is based on fatal and incapacitating injury crashes.

The scale for rating the SHSP crash unit type emphasis areas performance depends on the crash history on similar statewide operating environments. For I-10 East, it was determined that the SHSP crash unit type performance measures for crashes involving heavy vehicle (trucks), motorcycles, and non-motorized travelers have insufficient data (that is, too small of a sample size) to generate reliable performance ratings, so these secondary safety performance measures were removed from the performance evaluation.

The results for the Safety Index and secondary measures are shown in Figures 24 through 26.

Based on the results of this analysis, the following observations were made:

- Overall, based on the weighted average of the Safety Index, the corridor is in “average performance” condition.
- Four of the segments perform above average, and the remaining twelve are split between “average performance” and “below-average performance” in the Safety Index.
- Segments 1 and 10 perform below average in the Safety Index, in the top five SHSP emphasis areas, and in both directions of travel for the safety index.
- Segments 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 in the eastbound direction and segments 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 10 in the westbound direction have high crash frequencies.
- Segments 1, 9, 10, and 13 performed below average in the percentage of crashes involving one of the SHSP top five emphasis area behaviors.
- Segments 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 14, and 15 performed below average and segments 1 and 10 had “insufficient data” in the percentage of crashes involving trucks.

Table 6. Safety Performance Summary

Segment	Segment Length (miles)	Safety Performance Area				
		Safety Index	Directional Safety Index		% of Fatal + Incapacitating Injury Crashes Involving SHSP Top 5 Emphasis Areas Behaviors	% of Fatal + Incapacitating Injury Crashes Involving Trucks
			EB	WB		
10E-1	4	1.58	1.71	1.46	61	Insufficient data
10E-2	20	1.03	1.09	0.96	42	14
10E-3	14	1.67	2.60	0.75	50	0
10E-4	20	1.10	0.78	1.42	26	23
10E-5	18	1.06	1.00	1.11	35	22
10E-6	10	1.46	1.73	1.19	32	11
10E-7	9	0.64	1.10	0.18	44	4
10E-8	7	0.92	0.88	0.97	45	15
10E-9	12	0.88	0.14	1.63	61	4
10E-10	6	2.21	2.39	2.03	67	Insufficient data
10E-11	12	1.21	1.84	0.59	43	17
10E-12	23	1.92	1.34	2.49	43	11
10E-13	17	0.71	1.25	0.17	61	0
10E-14	22	0.73	0.68	0.77	39	28
10E-15	18	1.21	1.99	0.43	27	27
10E-16	20	0.60	1.14	0.07	33	17
Weighted average		1.19				
Performance rating guide – rural 4-lane freeway with daily volume <25,000						
Above Average		<0.73		<43%		<13.2%
Average		0.73–1.27		43%–53%		13.2%–17%
Below Average		>1.27		>53%		>17%
Performance rating guide – rural 4-lane freeway with daily volume >25,000						
Above Average		<0.68		<41%		<7.2%
Average		0.68–1.27		41%–57%		7.2%–12.9%
Below Average		>1.27		>57%		>12.9%

Table 6. Safety Performance Summary

Segment	Segment Length (miles)	Safety Performance Area				
		Safety Index	Directional Safety Index		% of Fatal + Incapacitating Injury Crashes Involving SHSP Top 5 Emphasis Areas Behaviors	% of Fatal + Incapacitating Injury Crashes Involving Trucks
			EB	WB		
Performance rating guide – urban 4-lane freeway						
Above Average		<0.79		<49%	<6.8%	
Average		0.79–1.21		49%–59%	6.8%–10.9%	
Below Average		>1.21		>59%	>10.9%	
Performance rating guide – urban or rural 6-lane freeway						
Above Average		<0.82		<34%	<6.2%	
Average		0.82–1.18		34%–57%	6.2%–11.0%	
Below Average		>1.18		>57%	>11.0%	
Performance rating guide – urban >6-lane freeway						
Above Average		<0.80		<43%	<2.5%	
Average		0.80–1.20		43%–55%	2.5%–6.0%	
Below Average		>1.20		>55%	>6.0%	

Figure 24. Safety Index

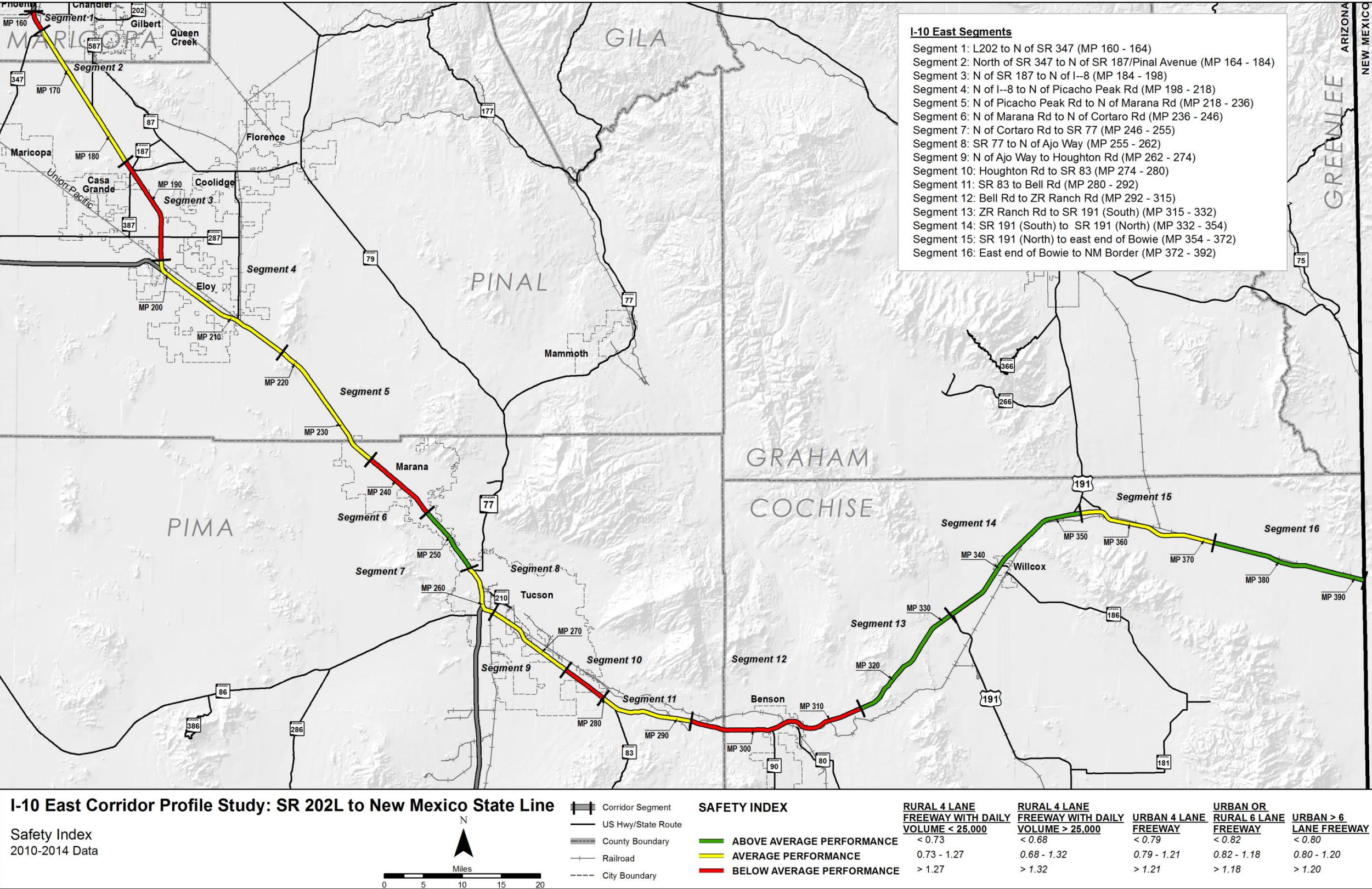


Figure 25A. Safety Index (Phoenix to Tucson)

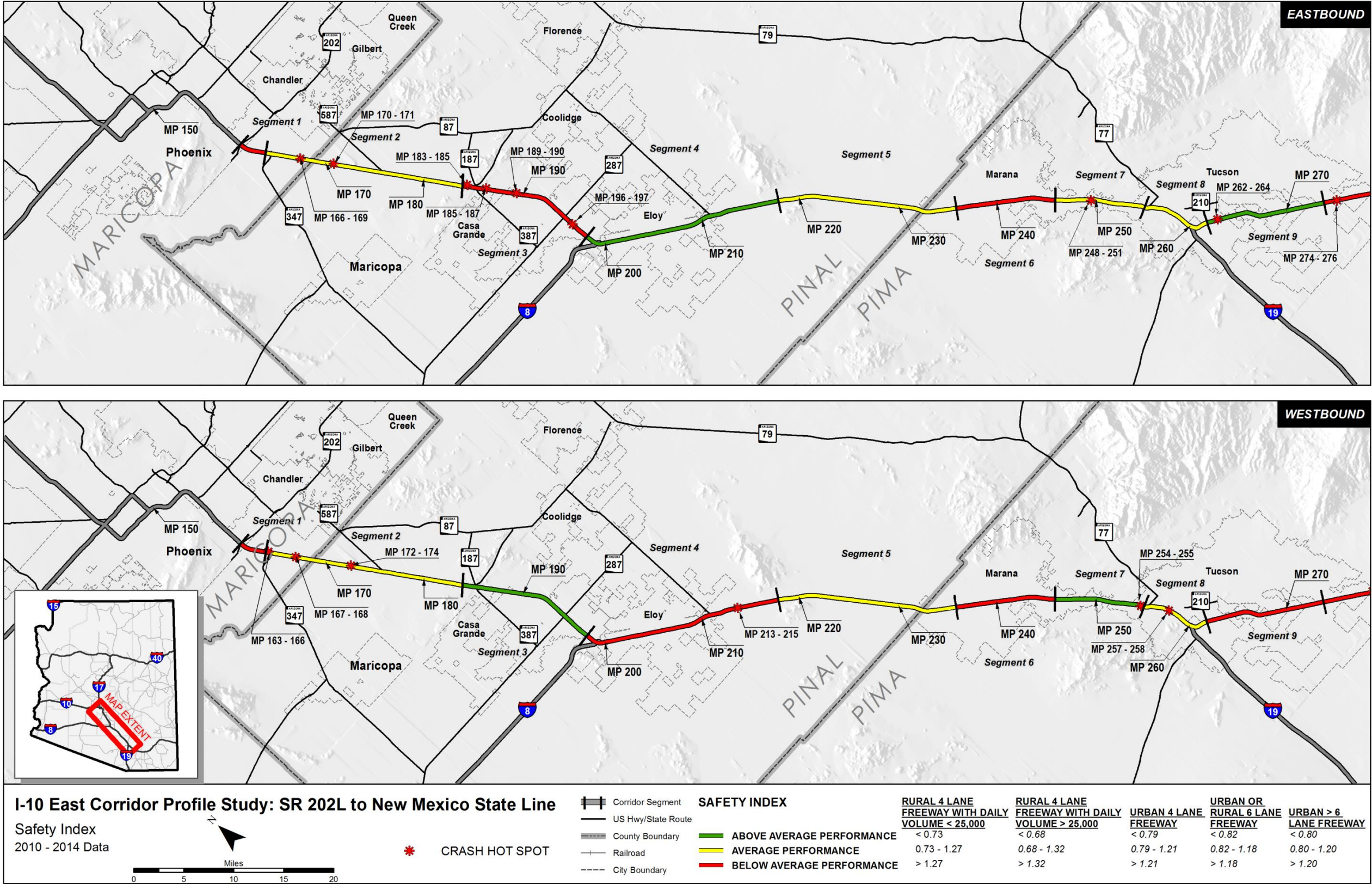


Figure 25B. Safety Index (Tucson to New Mexico)

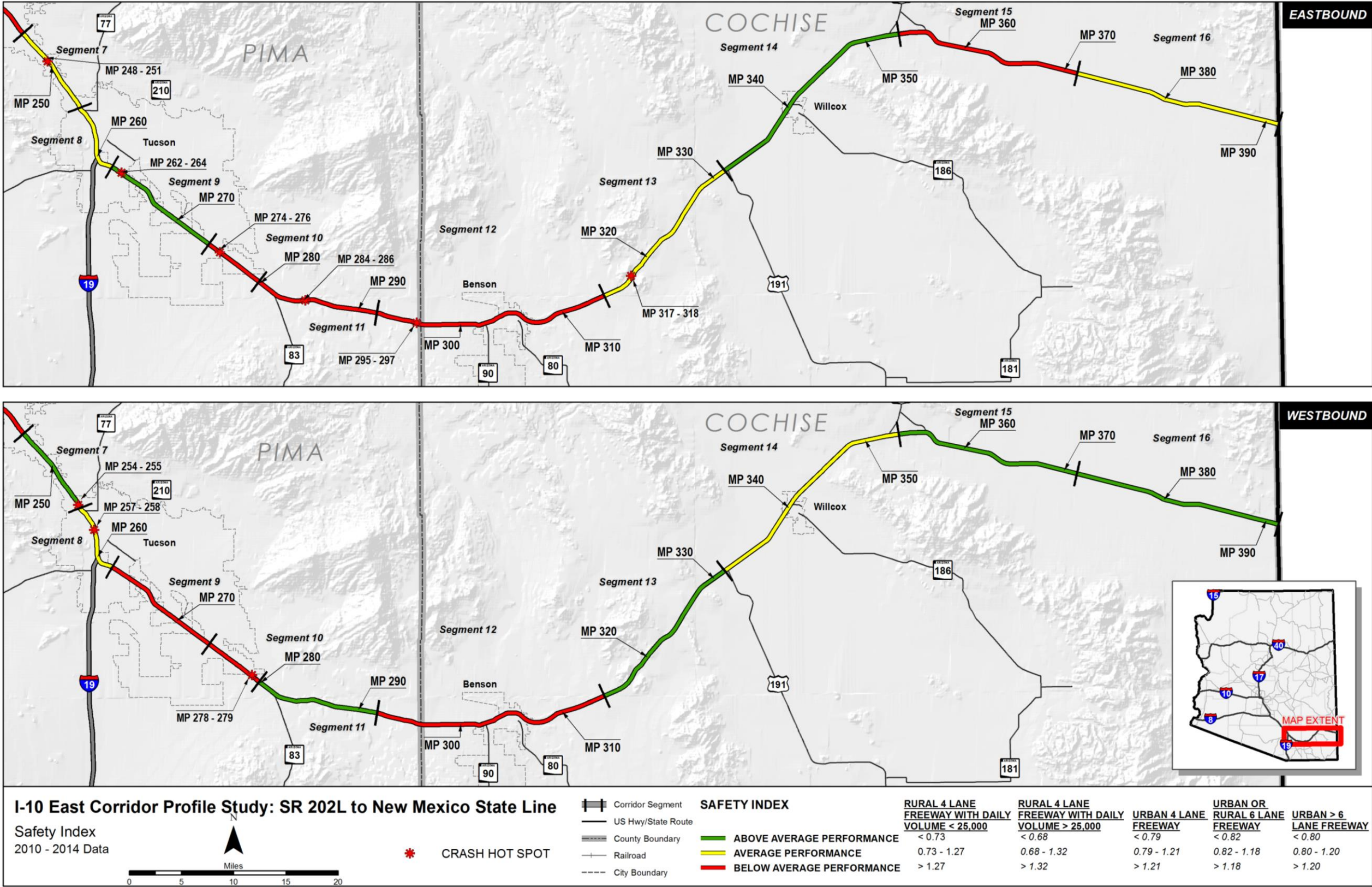


Figure 26A. Frequency of SHSP Top 5 Emphasis Areas

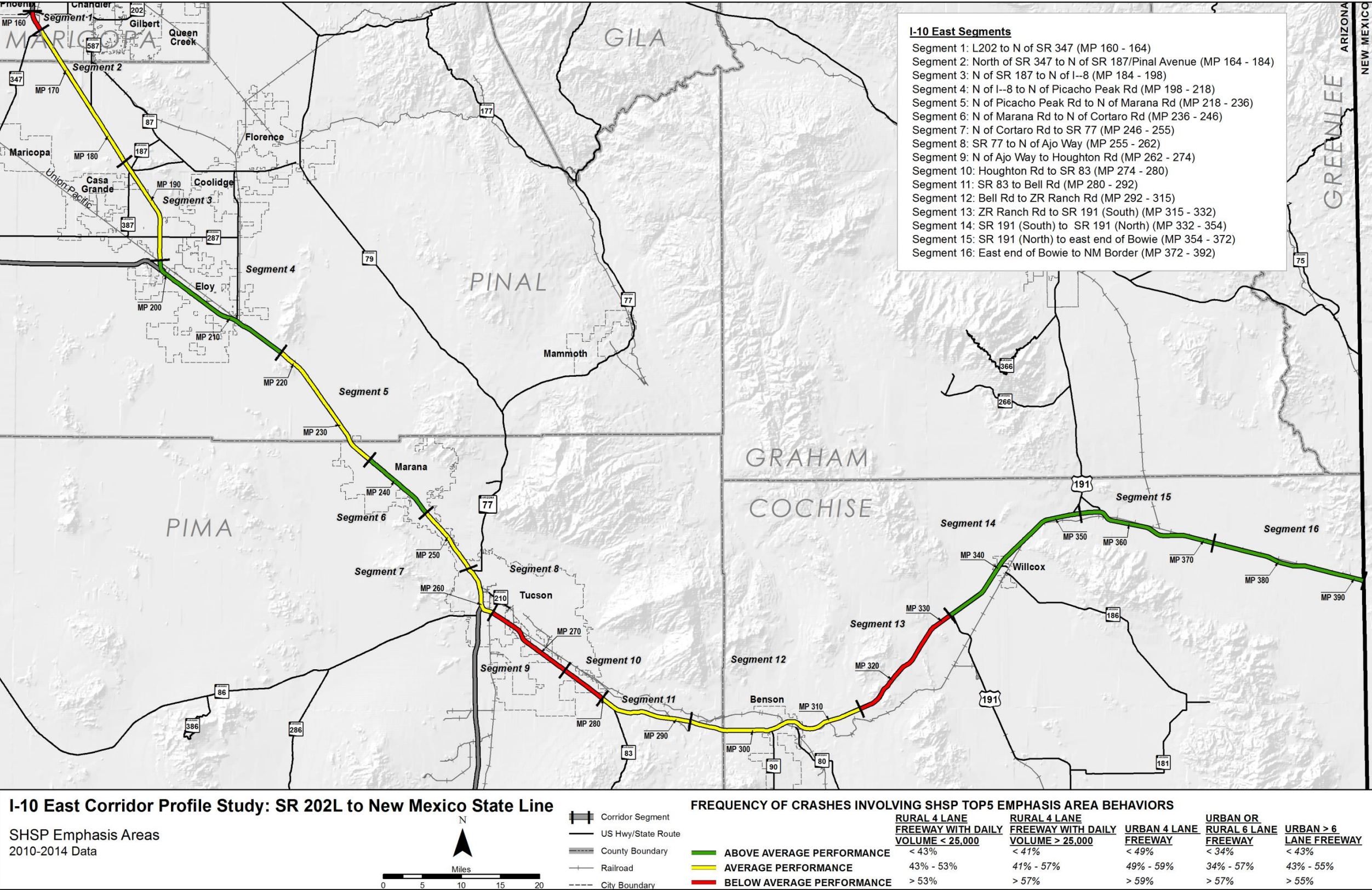
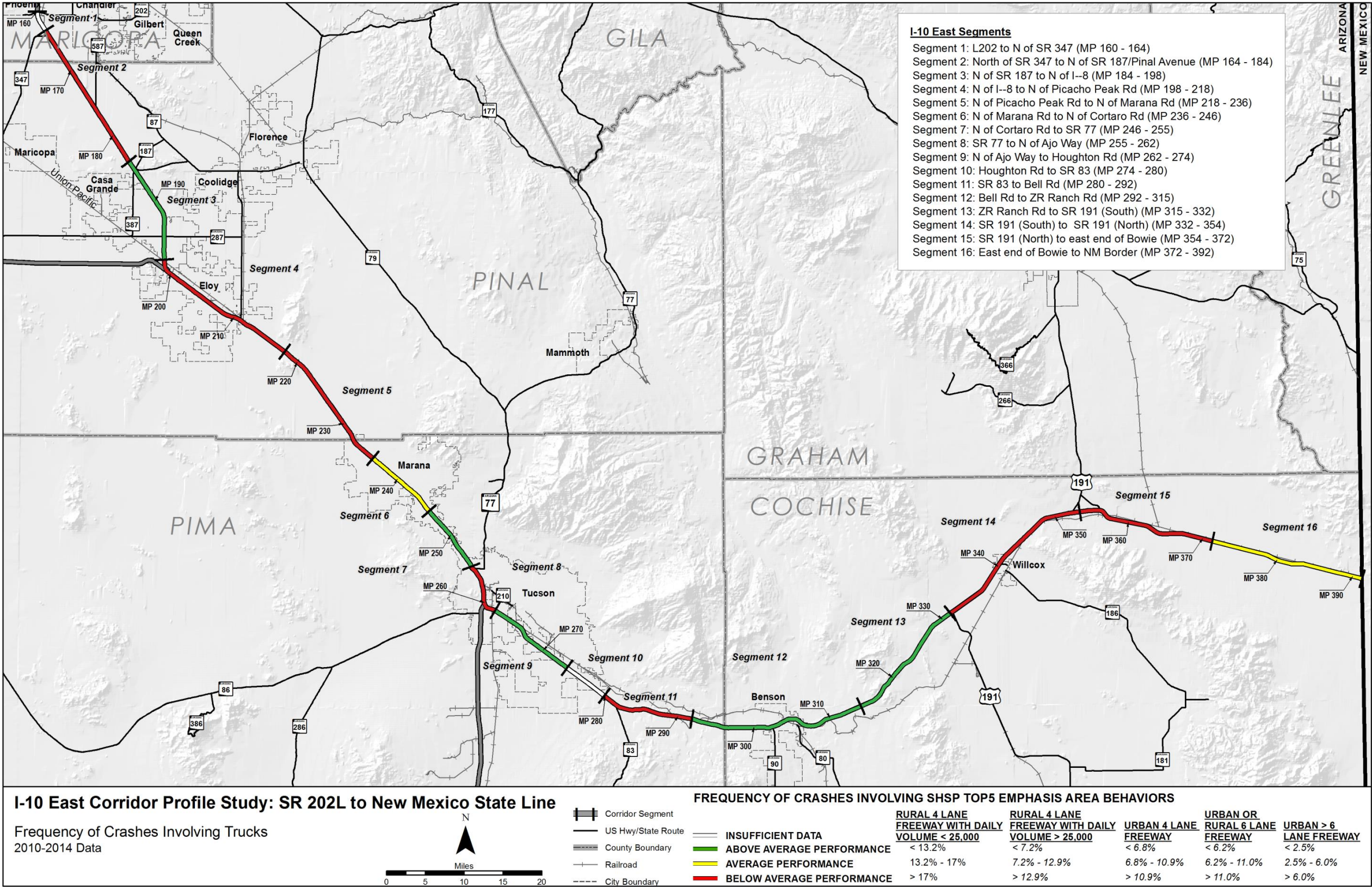


Figure 26B. Frequency of Crashes Involving Trucks



3.5 Freight Performance Area

The freight performance area consists of a single Freight Index and five secondary measures, as illustrated in Figure 27. All measures relate to the reliability of truck travel as measured by observed truck travel time speed and delays to truck travel from freeway closures or physical restrictions to truck travel. The Freight Performance Area was developed in collaboration with ADOT’s Freight Planner. Detailed information related to the calculations for the Freight Performance Area is in Appendix B.

Figure 27. Freight Performance Area Measures



3.5.1 Primary Measure

The Freight Index is a reliability performance measure based on the planning time index for truck travel. The industry standard definition for the Truck Planning Time Index (TPTI) is the ratio of total travel time needed for 95 percent on-time arrival to free-flow travel time. The TPTI reflects the extra buffer time needed for on-time delivery while accounting for non-recurring delay. Non-recurring delay refers to unexpected or abnormal delay attributable to closures or restrictions resulting from circumstances such as crashes, inclement weather, and construction activities.

The TPTI can be converted into a speed-based index by recognizing that speed is equal to distance traveled divided by travel time. The inverse relationship between travel time and speed means that the 95th percentile highest travel time corresponds to the 5th percentile lowest speed. The speed-based TPTI is calculated using the following formula:

$$TPTI = \text{Free-Flow Truck Speed} / \text{Observed 5th Percentile Lowest Truck Speed}$$

Observed 5th percentile lowest truck speeds are available in the 2014 American Digital Cartography, Inc. HERE (formerly NAVTEQ) database to which ADOT has access. The free-flow truck speed is assumed to be 65 mph or the posted speed, whichever is less. This upper limit of 65 mph accounts for governors that trucks often have that restrict truck speeds to no more than 65 mph, even when the speed limit may be higher.

For each corridor segment, the TPTI is calculated for each direction of travel and then averaged to create a bidirectional TPTI. When assessing performance using TPTI, the higher the TPTI value is above 1.0, the more buffer time is needed to ensure on-time delivery.

The Freight Index can be calculated using the following formula to invert the overall TPTI:

$$\text{Freight Index} = 1 / \text{Bi-directional TPTI}$$

This inversion of the TPTI allows the Freight Index to have a scale where the higher the value, the better the performance, which is similar to the directionality of the scales of the other Primary Measures. This Freight Index scale is based on inverted versions of TPTI scales created previously by ADOT.

The scale for rating the Freight Index is:

Uninterrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: >0.77
- Fair: 0.67–0.77
- Poor: <0.67

Interrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: >0.33
- Fair: 0.17–0.33
- Poor: <0.17

3.5.2 Secondary Measures

The Freight Performance Area has five secondary measures:

- Non-Recurring Delay (Directional TPTI)
- Recurring Delay (Directional Truck Travel Time Index [TTTI])
- Road Closures (Directional Closure Duration)
- Bridge Vertical Clearance
- Truck Restriction Hot Spots (Vertical Clearance)

Non-Recurring Delay (Directional TPTI)

The performance measure for non-recurring delay is the Directional TPTI. Directional TPTI is calculated as described previously as an interim step in the development of the Freight Index.

For each corridor segment, the TPTI is calculated for each direction of travel. With the TPTI, the higher the TPTI value is above 1.0, the more buffer time is needed to ensure on-time delivery.

The scale for rating the Directional TPTI is the inverse of the Freight Index:

Uninterrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: <1.30
- Fair: 1.30–1.50
- Poor: >1.50

Interrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: <1.30
- Fair: 1.30–2.00
- Poor: >2.00

Recurring Delay (Directional TTTI)

The performance measure for recurring delay is the Directional TTTI. The industry standard definition for TTTI is the ratio of average peak period travel time to free-flow travel time. The TTTI reflects the extra time spent in traffic during peak times because of recurring delay. Recurring delay refers to expected or normal delay attributable to roadway capacity constraints or traffic control devices.

Similar to the TPTI, the TTTI can be converted into a speed-based index by recognizing that speed is equal to distance traveled divided by travel time. The speed-based TTTI can be calculated using the following formula:

$$TTTI = \text{Free-Flow Truck Speed} / \text{Observed Average Peak Period Truck Speed}$$

Observed average peak period truck speeds are available in the 2014 American Digital Cartography, Inc. HERE (formerly NAVTEQ) database to which ADOT has access. The free-flow truck speed is assumed to be 65 mph or the posted speed, whichever is less.

For each corridor segment, the TTTI is calculated for each direction of travel. With the TTTI, the higher the TTTI value is above 1.0, the more time is spent in traffic during peak times. TTTI values are generally lower than TPTI values. The Directional TTTI scale is based on TTTI scales created previously by ADOT.

The scale for rating the Directional TTTI is:

Uninterrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: <1.15
- Fair: 1.15–1.33
- Poor: >1.33

Interrupted Flow Facilities

- Good: <3.00
- Fair: 3.00–6.00
- Poor: >6.00

Road Closures (Directional Closure Duration)

The performance measure related to road closures is average roadway closure (that is, full lane closure) duration. Three main components to full closures affect reliability: frequency, duration, and extent. In the freight industry, closure duration is the most important component because trucks want to minimize travel time and delay.

Data on the frequency, duration, and extent of full roadway closures on the ADOT State Highway System are available for 2010 to 2014 in the HCRS database that is managed and updated by ADOT.

The average closure duration in a segment—in terms of the average time an MP is closed per mile per year on a given segment—is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Closure Duration} = \text{Sum of Segment (Closure Clearance Time * Closure Extent)} / \text{Segment Length}$$

The segment closure duration time in hours can then be compared with statewide averages for closure duration in hours, with one standard deviation from the average forming the scale break points. The scale for rating closure duration in hours is:

- Good: <0.74 hours
- Fair: 0.74–2.08 hours
- Poor: >2.08 hours

Bridge Vertical Clearance

This secondary measure uses the vertical clearance information from the ADOT Bridge Database to identify locations with low vertical clearance. The minimum vertical clearance for all underpass structures is determined for each segment. The performance thresholds for the Bridge Vertical Clearance are as follows:

- Good: >16.5 feet
- Fair: 16.0–16.5 feet
- Poor: <16.0 feet

Truck Restriction Hot Spots (Vertical Clearance)

The performance measure related to truck restrictions is the number of locations, or “hot spots,” where vertical clearance issues restrict truck travel. Sixteen feet is the minimum standard vertical clearance value for Interstate bridges.

Locations with lower vertical clearance values than the minimum standard are categorized by the ADOT Intermodal Transportation Division Engineering Permits Section as either: locations where ramps exist that allow the restriction to be avoided or locations where ramps do not exist and the restriction cannot be avoided. The locations with vertical clearances below the minimum standard can be mapped to identify their geographic location and whether or not the restricted area can be avoided.

3.5.3 I-10 East Freight Performance

The Freight Index and secondary performance measures were calculated for the I-10 East corridor as described in the previous section. The Freight Index, TTI, and PTI were calculated based on HERE data provided by ADOT for 2014. Closure data were provided by ADOT for 2010 to 2014. The Freight Index provides a top-level assessment of the freight mobility for the corridor and for each segment. The four supplemental measures provide more detailed information to assess the freight performance for each segment. The resulting scores are shown in Table 7.

The results for the Freight Index and secondary measures are shown in Figures 28 through 32.

Based on the results of this analysis, the following observations were made:

- Overall, based on the weighted average of the Freight Index, freight mobility is in “good” condition.
- All of the segments except segment 1 show “good” performance in for truck TTI and overall “good” performance for truck PTI, with the exception of segments 1, 7, 8, and 9.
- Eastbound has much higher Closure Durations with only segments 3, 11, 13, and 14 rating as good. Westbound has ratings of good for segments 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, and 16.
- Segments 1, 4, 15, and 16 in the eastbound direction have the longest duration of closures and segments 3, 5, and 10 have the longest duration of closures in the westbound direction.
- Bridges in segments 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, and 16 have vertical clearance restrictions that cannot be bypassed by using ramps.

Table 7. Freight Performance Summary

Segment	Segment Length (miles)	Freight Performance Area							
		Freight Index	Directional TTI (trucks only)		Directional PTI (trucks only)		Closure Duration (hours/mile/year)		Bridge Vertical Clearance
			EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	
10E-1	4	0.24	1.18	1.27	3.45	4.84	3.11	0.18	16.84
10E-2	20	0.88	1.05	1.06	1.13	1.13	1.16	0.53	15.92
10E-3	14	0.87	1.05	1.05	1.15	1.14	0.62	0.99	15.86
10E-4	20	0.87	1.05	1.04	1.15	1.15	2.61	0.42	15.92
10E-5	18	0.88	1.04	1.04	1.16	1.11	1.15	0.81	16.13
10E-6	10	0.90	1.04	1.04	1.11	1.11	1.53	1.52	17.41
10E-7	9	0.68	1.11	1.08	1.66	1.28	0.91	0.28	16.97
10E-8	7	0.62	1.11	1.12	1.32	1.89	0.78	0.62	16.32
10E-9	12	0.63	1.12	1.10	1.50	1.65	1.92	0.09	16.13
10E-10	6	0.88	1.04	1.03	1.12	1.14	1.51	0.95	16.15
10E-11	12	0.81	1.09	1.04	1.28	1.17	0.60	1.62	16.26
10E-12	23	0.83	1.04	1.08	1.16	1.24	0.84	0.49	16.20
10E-13	17	0.80	1.08	1.05	1.27	1.22	0.22	0.51	16.42
10E-14	22	0.78	1.05	1.07	1.27	1.30	0.43	1.75	15.94
10E-15	18	0.91	1.02	1.03	1.09	1.12	3.34	0.14	16.31
10E-16	20	0.86	1.04	1.04	1.18	1.14	3.10	0.22	16.04
Weighted average		0.82							
Performance rating scale									
Good		>0.77	<1.15		<1.30		<0.74		>16.5
Fair		0.67–0.77	1.15–1.33		1.30–1.50		0.74–2.08		16.0–16.5
Poor		<0.67	>1.33		>1.50		>2.08		<16.0

Figure 28. Freight Index

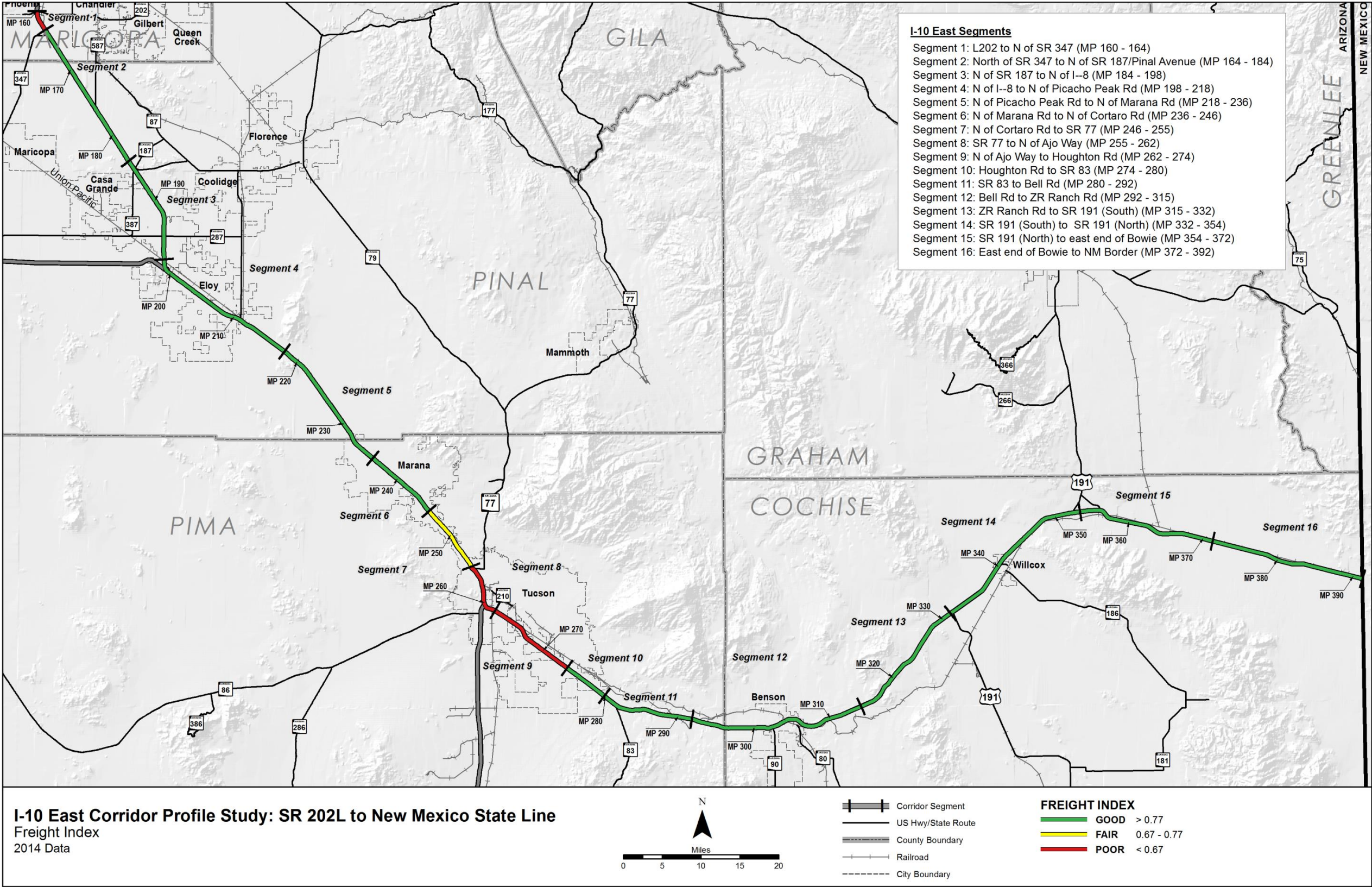


Figure 29A. Truck Travel Time Index (Phoenix to Tucson)

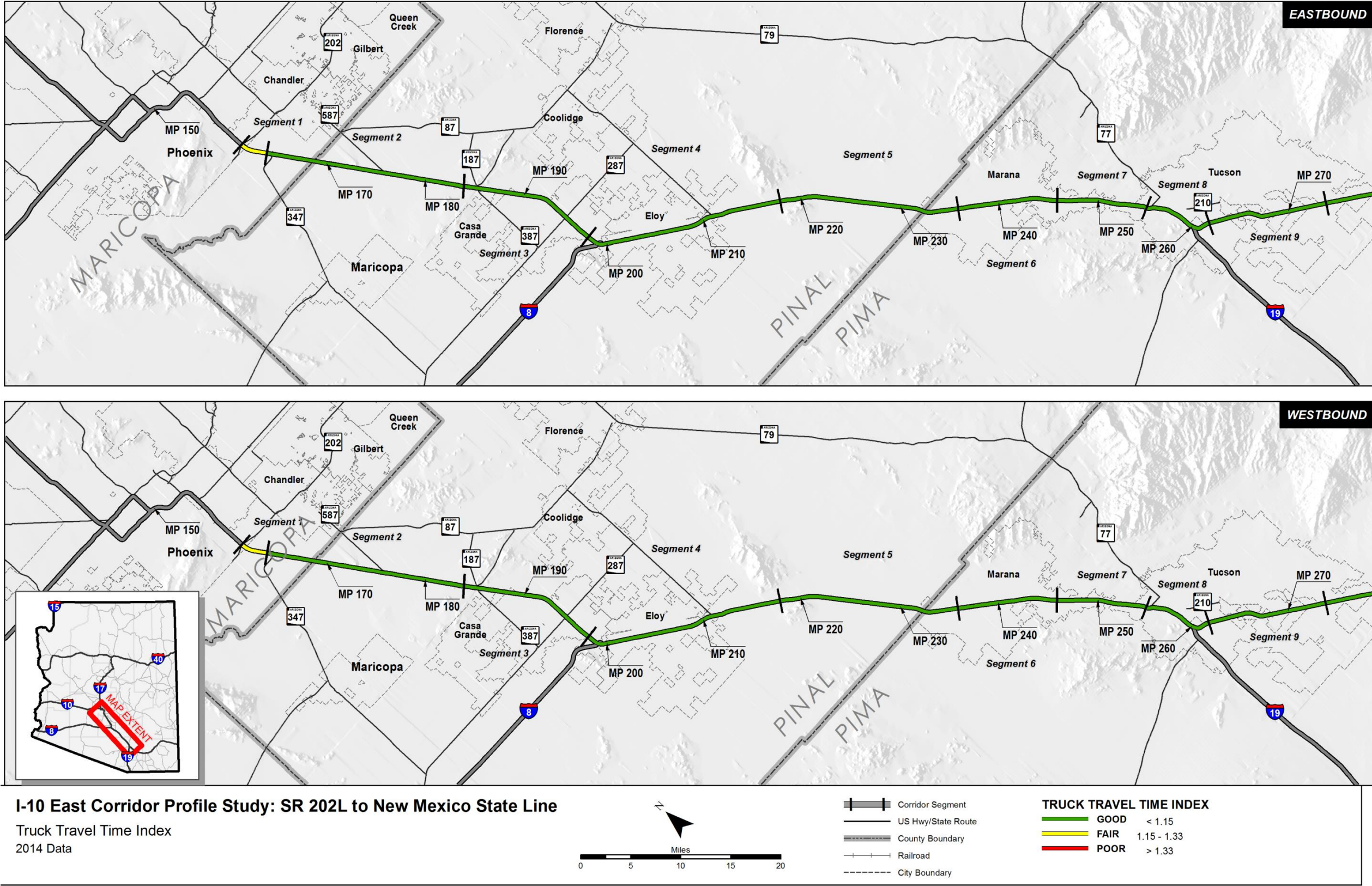


Figure 29B. Truck Travel Time Index (Tucson to New Mexico)

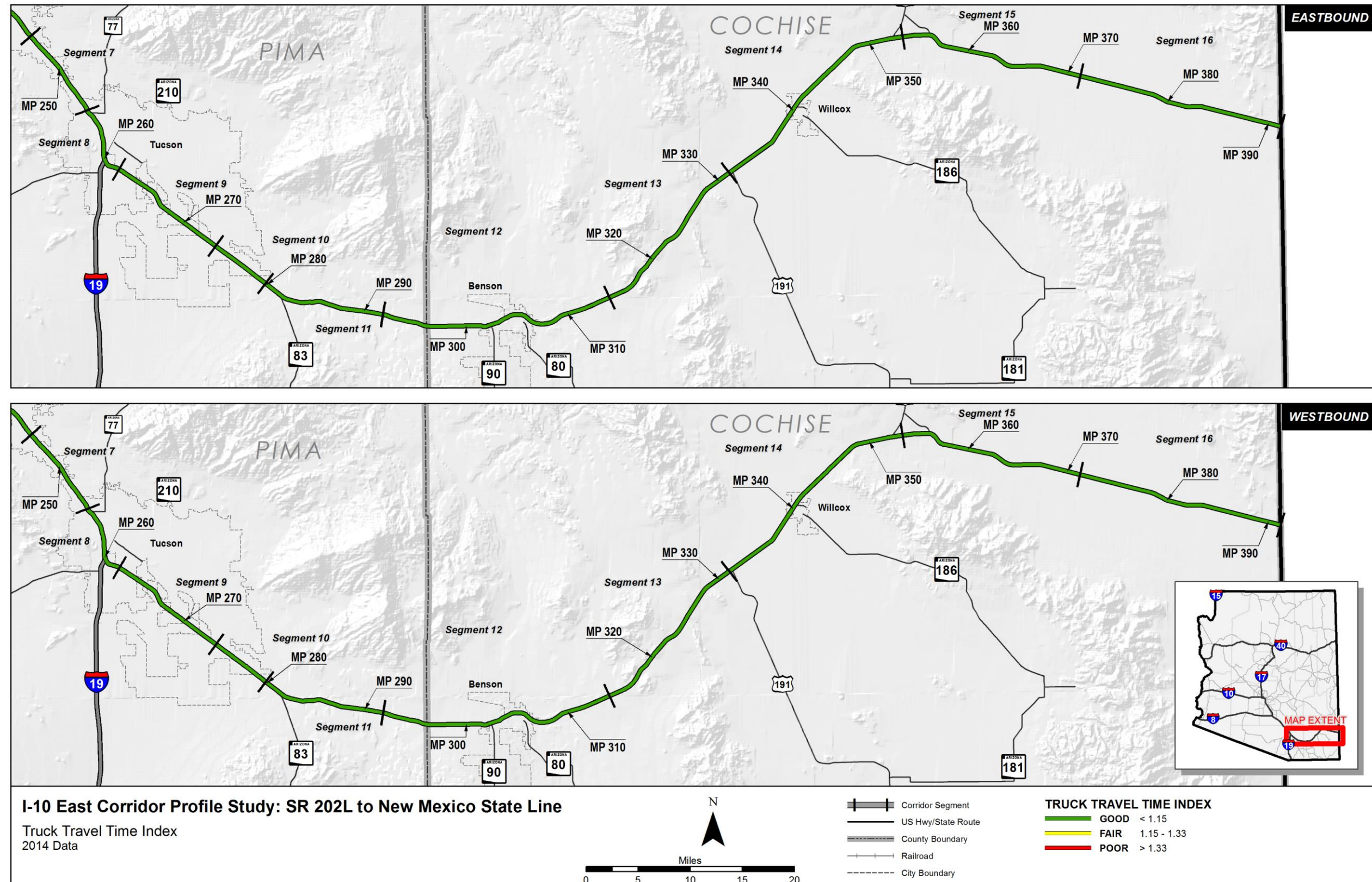


Figure 30A. Truck Planning Time Index (Phoenix to Tucson)

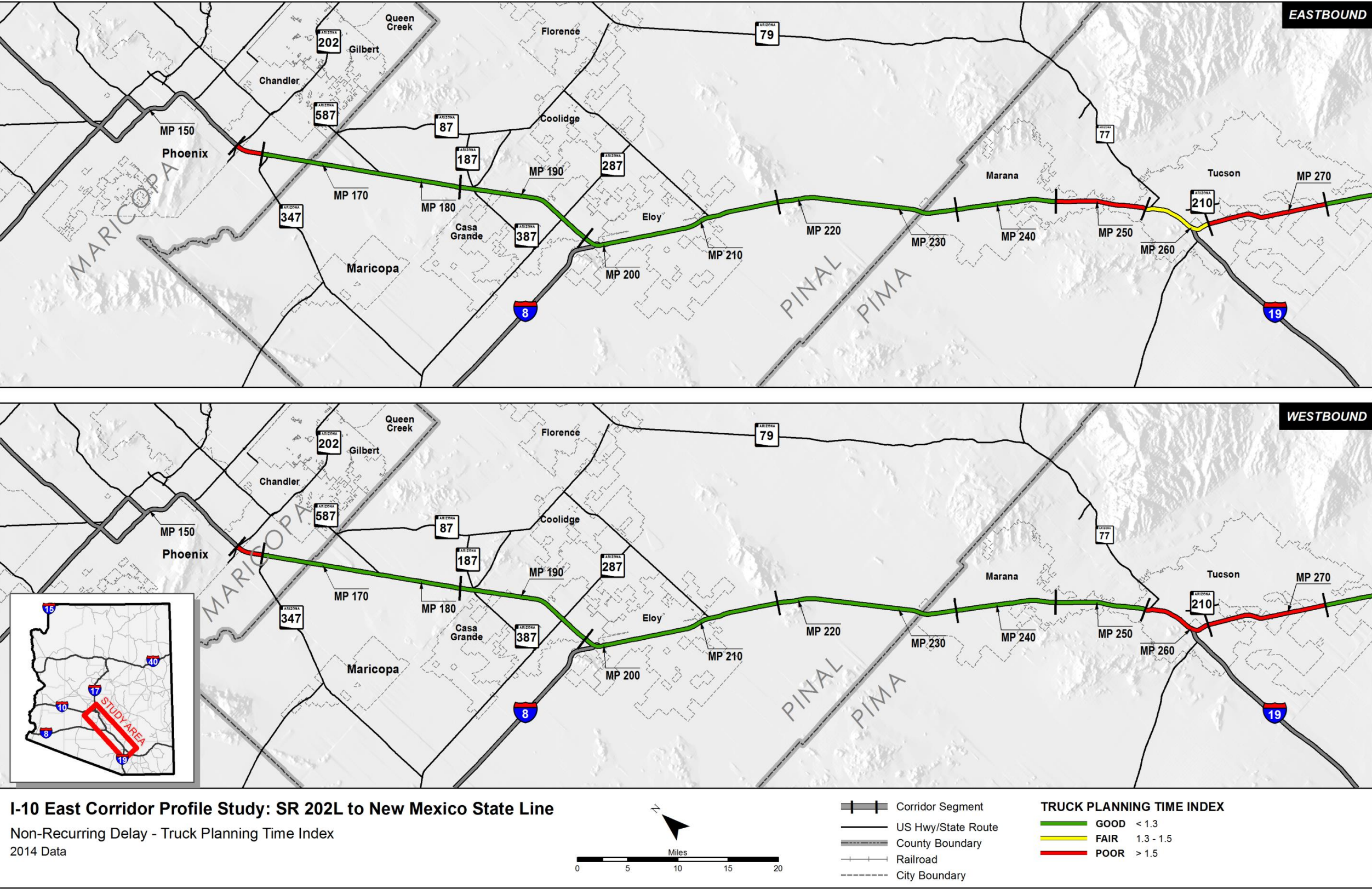


Figure 30B. Truck Planning Time Index (Tucson to New Mexico)

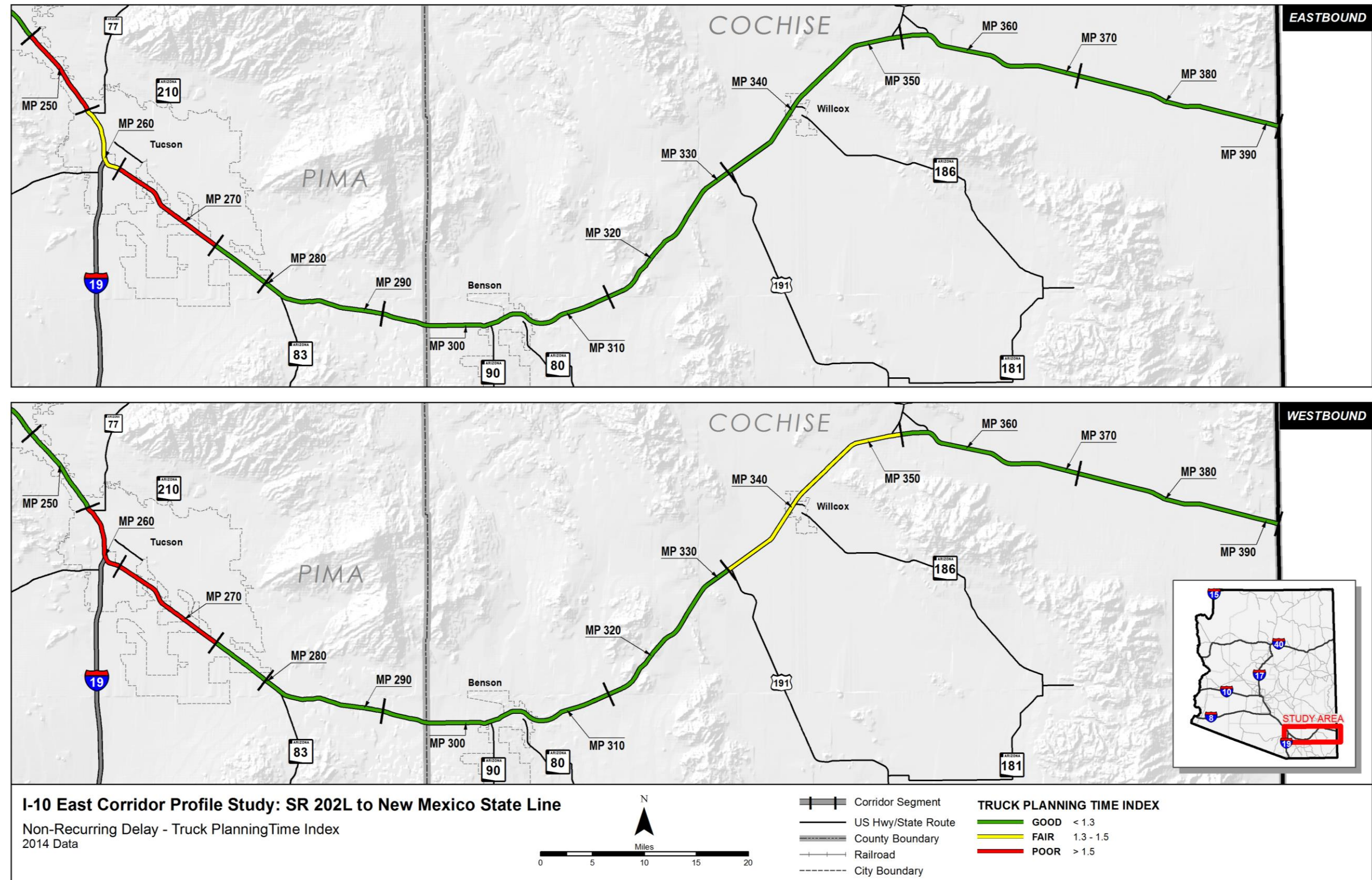


Figure 31A. Duration of Closure (Phoenix to Tucson)

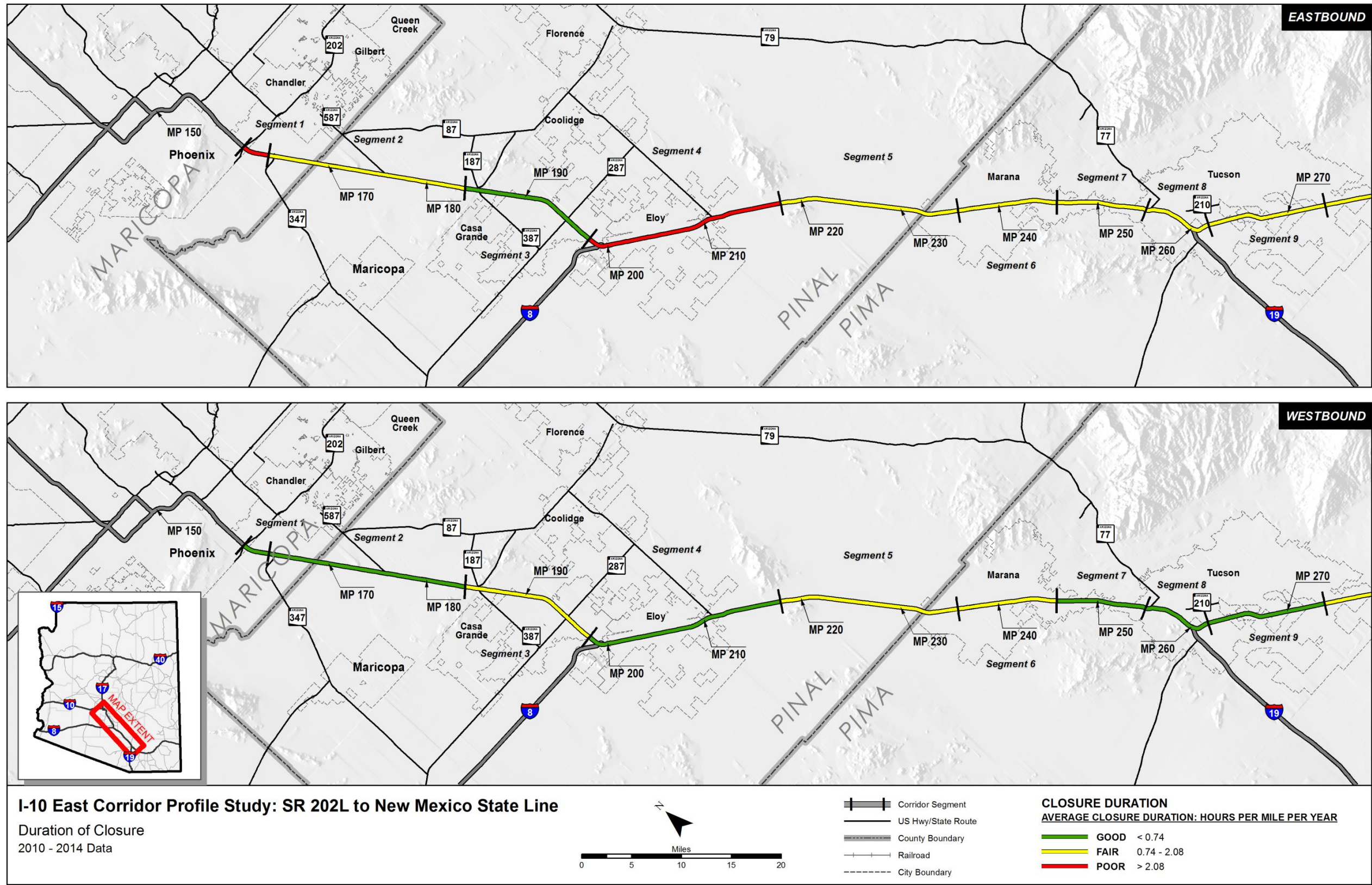


Figure 31B. Duration of Closure (Tucson to New Mexico)

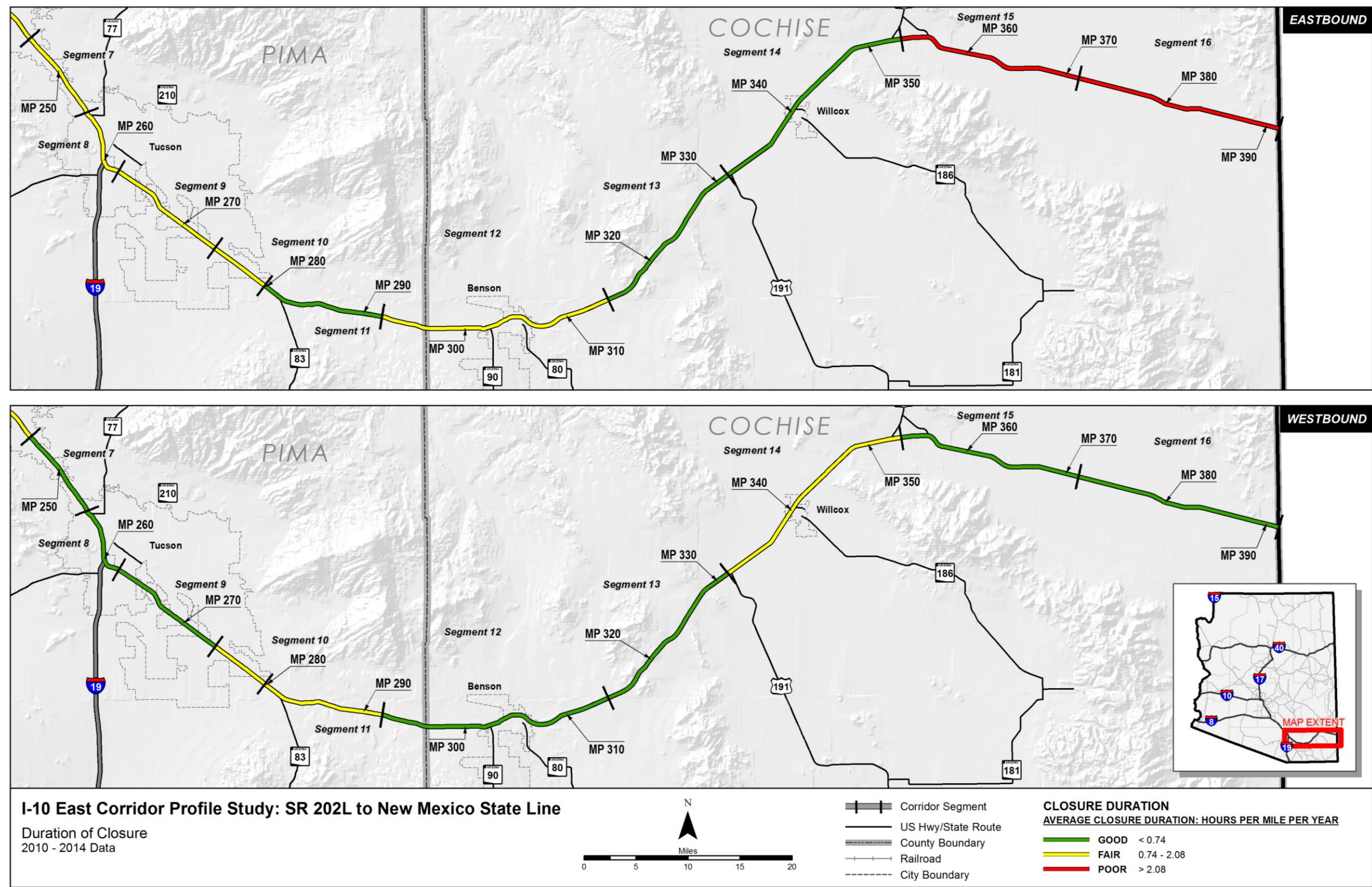
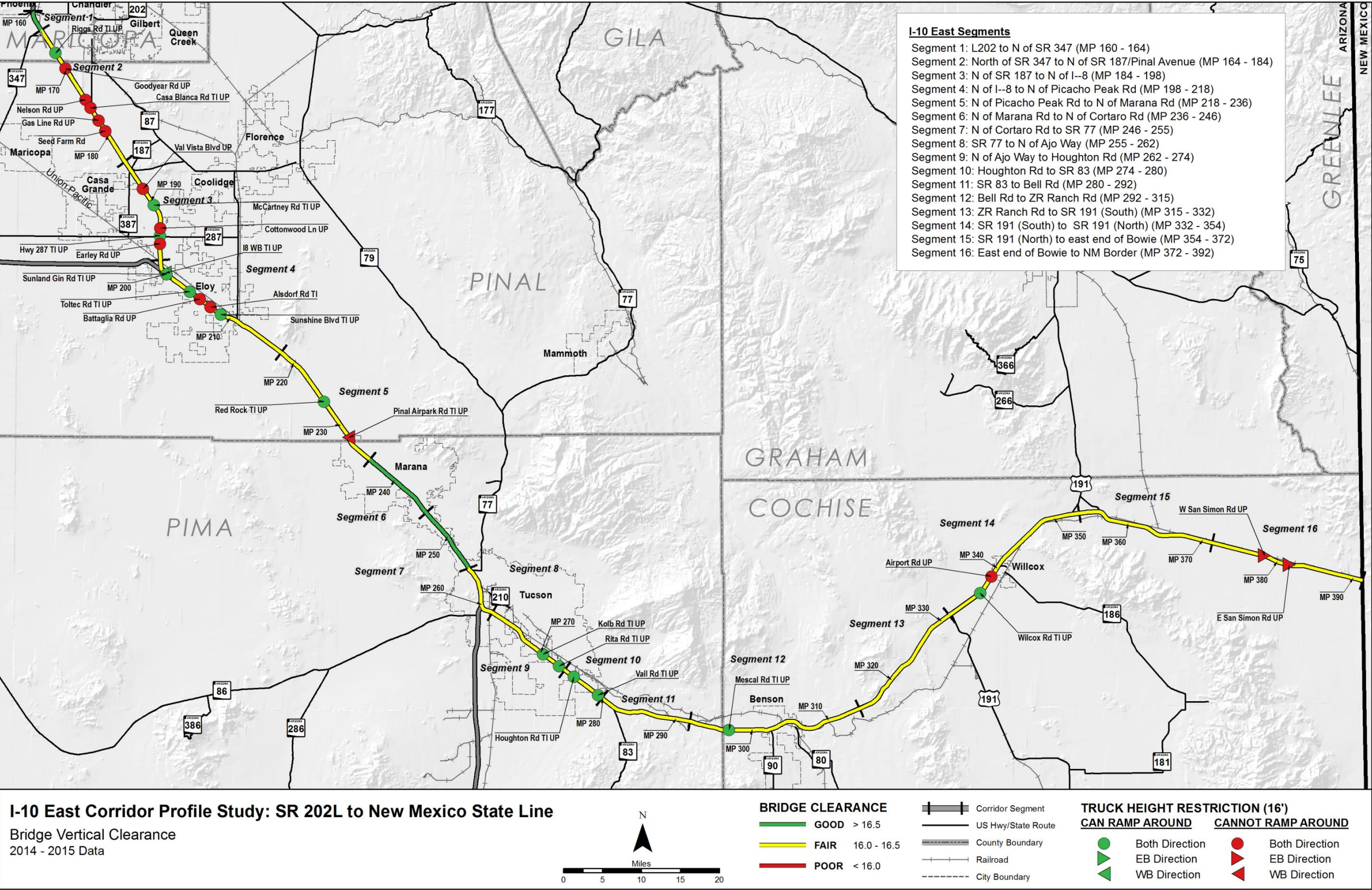


Figure 32. Bridge Vertical Clearance



4 Corridor Health Summary

Based on the results presented in the preceding sections, the following general observations were made related to the performance of the I-10 East corridor:

- The pavement is generally in “good” condition, with the exception of a few isolated locations.
- The bridges are generally in “fair” condition overall; however, 32 of the 112 bridges on the corridor have a rating of 4 or multiple 5s.
- Fifty percent of the segments have at least one bridge with a rating of 4 or multiple ratings of 5.
- The general mobility and freight indices along the corridor are displaying “good” performance where both also show very little recurring and non-recurring delays.
- Closures along the corridor generally exceed or equal the statewide average for both the closure frequency and duration.
- Most segments perform either “above average performance” or “average performance” in the Safety Index.
- Almost twenty crash hot spot sites exist throughout the corridor.

Figure 33 shows the percentage of the I-10 East corridor that rates “good,” “fair,” or “poor” in each index. All of the corridor segments show “good” performance in the Freight and Pavement Indices. Approximately, 94 percent of the segments show “good” performance in Mobility, while the remaining 6 percent show “fair” performance. In the Safety Index, approximately 23 percent of the segments show “poor” performance, while 21 and 56 percent are “fair” and “good,” respectively. The Bridge index displays 80 percent of the segments in “fair” condition and 18 percent in “good” condition.

The lowest performance along the I-10 East corridor occurs in the Bridge and Safety Performance Areas, with the Pavement and Freight Performance Areas show the highest performance.

A summary of the Index-level performance is shown in Figure 34. Table 8 summarizes all primary and secondary performance measures for the I-10 East corridor.

Table 8 shows the ratings for each segment of the I-10 East corridor. A weighted average rating (based on the length of the segment) was calculated for each primary and secondary measure shown in Table 8. The weighted average ratings are summarized in Figure 35, which also provides a brief description of each performance measure. Figure 35 represents the average for the entire corridor, and any given segment or location could have a higher or lower rating than the corridor average.

Figure 33. Performance Index Distribution

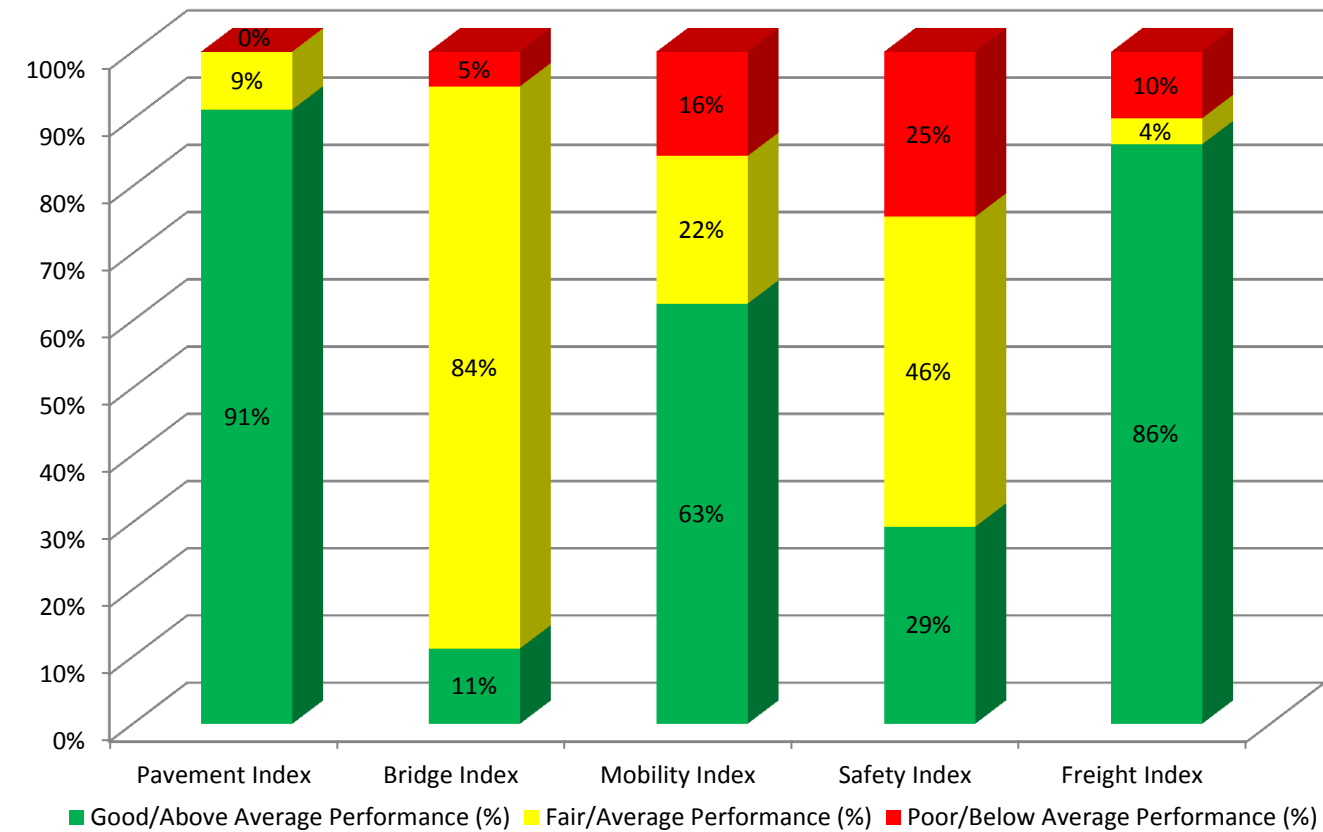


Figure 34. I-10 East Corridor Performance Index Summary

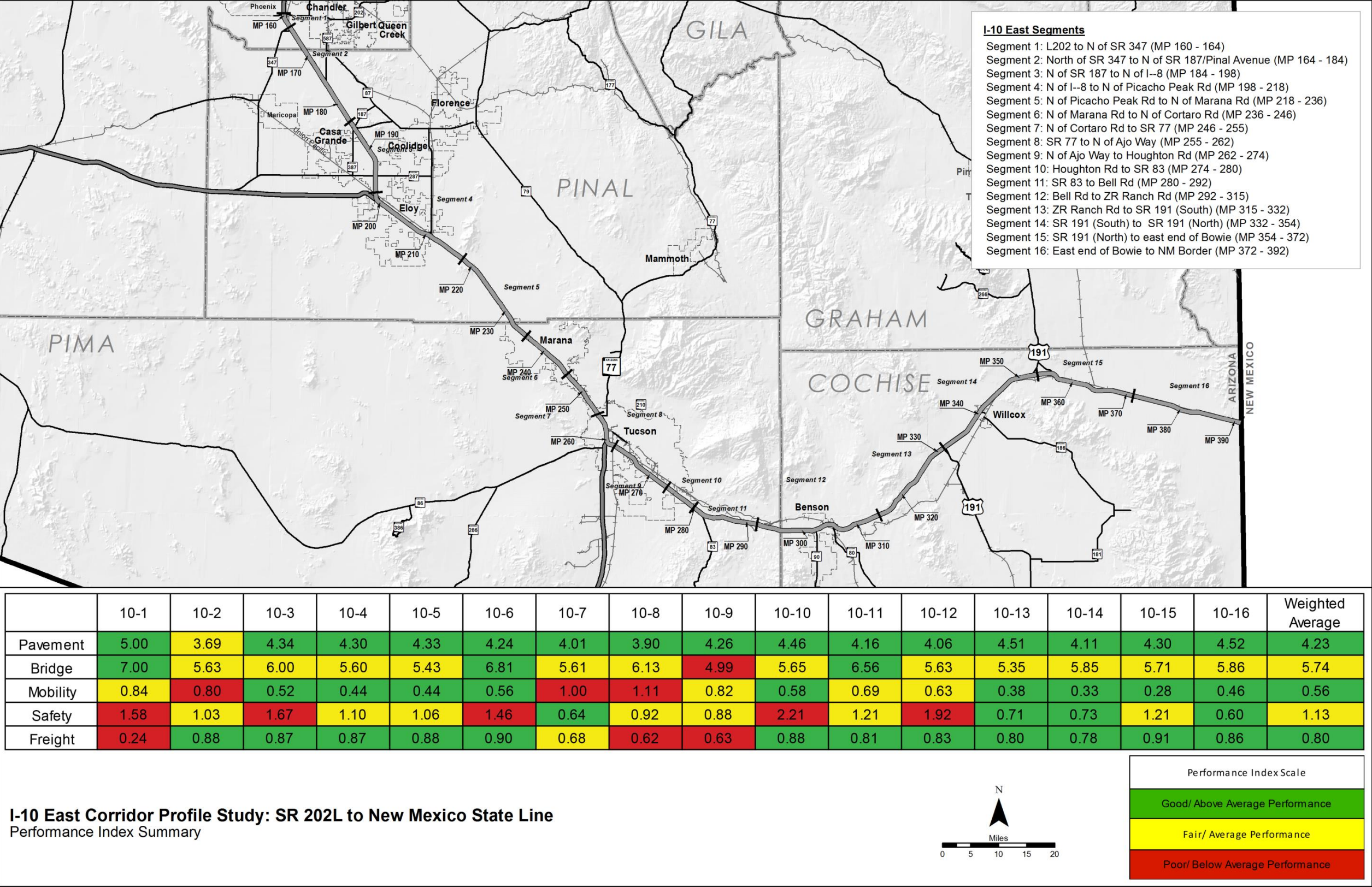


Table 8. I-10 East Corridor Performance Summary

Segment	Length (Miles)	Pavement Performance Area				Bridge Performance Area				Mobility Performance Area												Safety Performance Area					Freight Performance Area							
		Pavement Index	Directional PSR		% Area Failure	Bridge Index	Bridge Sufficiency	Bridge Rating	% Bridge Functionally Obsolete	Mobility Index	Future Daily V/C	Existing Peak Hour V/C		Closure Extent (Occurrences/year/mile)		Directional TTI (all vehicles)		Directional PTI (all vehicles)		% Bicycle Accommodation	% Non-Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV) Opportunities	Safety Index	Directional Safety Index		% of Fatal + Incapacitating Injury Crashes Involving SHSP Top 5 Emphasis Areas Behaviors	% of Fatal + Incapacitating Injury Crashes Involving Trucks	Freight Index	Directional TTI (trucks only)		Directional PTI (trucks only)		Closure Duration (hours/mile/year)		Bridge Vertical Clearance
			EB	WB								EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB				EB	WB				EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	
10E-1	4	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.0%	7.00	92.31	7	32.1%	0.84	0.85	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.05	1.20	1.24	3.25	3.86	91%	8.6%	1.58	1.71	1.46	61%	Insufficient Data	0.24	1.18	1.27	3.45	4.84	3.11	0.18	16.84
10E-2	20	3.69	3.79	3.53	17.5%	5.63	82.49	5	34.0%	0.80	0.94	0.57	0.56	0.36	0.13	1.09	1.08	1.22	1.22	100%	10.4%	1.03	1.09	0.96	42%	14%	0.88	1.05	1.06	1.13	1.13	1.16	0.53	15.92
10E-3	14	4.34	4.18	4.20	8.1%	6.00	90.37	6	0.0%	0.52	0.62	0.36	0.36	0.16	0.32	1.07	1.08	1.20	1.22	100%	10.7%	1.67	2.60	0.75	50%	0%	0.87	1.05	1.05	1.15	1.14	0.62	0.99	15.86
10E-4	20	4.30	4.09	4.16	3.6%	5.60	86.87	5	48.2%	0.44	0.52	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.12	1.08	1.09	1.24	1.27	99%	14.1%	1.10	0.78	1.42	26%	23%	0.87	1.05	1.04	1.15	1.15	2.61	0.42	15.92
10E-5	18	4.33	4.37	4.24	0.0%	5.43	88.92	4	0.0%	0.44	0.51	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.18	1.05	1.07	1.21	1.23	99%	12.6%	1.06	1.00	1.11	35%	22%	0.88	1.04	1.04	1.16	1.11	1.15	0.81	16.13
10E-6	10	4.24	4.29	4.22	0.0%	6.81	94.56	5	13.0%	0.56	0.66	0.42	0.39	0.33	0.28	1.07	1.09	1.20	1.20	100%	15.3%	1.46	1.73	1.19	32%	11%	0.90	1.04	1.04	1.11	1.11	1.53	1.52	17.41
10E-7	9	4.01	4.03	3.91	0.0%	5.61	86.18	4	21.8%	1.00	1.15	0.81	0.79	0.35	0.11	1.06	1.04	1.63	1.26	100%	14.1%	0.64	1.10	0.18	44%	4%	0.68	1.11	1.08	1.66	1.28	0.91	0.28	16.97
10E-8	7	3.90	3.92	3.89	24.0%	6.13	91.00	5	0.0%	1.11	1.31	0.87	0.86	0.29	0.23	1.06	1.07	1.27	1.74	100%	14.8%	0.92	0.88	0.97	45%	15%	0.62	1.11	1.12	1.32	1.89	0.78	0.62	16.32
10E-9	12	4.26	4.04	4.07	0.0%	4.99	81.89	4	13.9%	0.82	0.95	0.61	0.64	0.52	0.03	1.05	1.03	1.23	1.24	99%	14.3%	0.88	0.14	1.63	61%	4%	0.63	1.12	1.10	1.50	1.65	1.92	0.09	16.13
10E-10	6	4.46	4.28	4.23	0.0%	5.65	84.98	5	71.1%	0.58	0.68	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.33	1.09	1.07	1.24	1.25	98%	12.5%	2.21	2.39	2.03	67%	Insufficient Data	0.88	1.04	1.03	1.12	1.14	1.51	0.95	16.15
10E-11	12	4.16	3.99	4.19	0.0%	6.56	91.55	5	11.7%	0.69	0.83	0.47	0.47	0.20	0.41	1.15	1.07	1.48	1.23	94%	9.6%	1.21	1.84	0.59	43%	17%	0.81	1.09	1.04	1.28	1.17	0.60	1.62	16.26
10E-12	23	4.06	3.94	3.99	8.7%	5.63	94.48	4	8.2%	0.63	0.77	0.43	0.39	0.19	0.11	1.10	1.13	1.29	1.39	100%	8.8%	1.92	1.34	2.49	43%	11%	0.83	1.04	1.08	1.16	1.24	0.84	0.49	16.20
10E-13	17	4.51	4.25	4.45	0.0%	5.35	80.93	5	72.2%	0.38	0.47	0.25	0.24	0.06	0.15	1.16	1.12	1.43	1.38	100%	9.0%	0.71	1.25	0.17	61%	0%	0.80	1.08	1.05	1.27	1.22	0.22	0.51	16.42
10E-14	22	4.11	3.94	4.04	0.0%	5.85	89.81	5	43.5%	0.33	0.41	0.25	0.21	0.08	0.12	1.09	1.11	1.37	1.40	100%	11.4%	0.73	0.68	0.77	39%	28%	0.78	1.05	1.07	1.27	1.30	0.43	1.75	15.94
10E-15	18	4.30	4.09	4.18	2.8%	5.71	91.19	5	20.5%	0.28	0.35	0.25	0.20	0.31	0.03	1.08	1.09	1.20	1.21	99%	8.2%	1.21	1.99	0.43	27%	27%	0.91	1.02	1.03	1.09	1.12	3.34	0.14	16.31
10E-16	20	4.52	4.32	4.30	0.0%	5.86	90.50	5	35.6%	0.46	0.57	0.38	0.33	0.21	0.07	1.11	1.10	1.32	1.28	99%	5.0%	0.60	1.14	0.07	33%	17%	0.86	1.04	1.04	1.18	1.14	3.10	0.22	16.04
Weighted Average	232	4.23				5.77				0.56											1.13					0.82								
Good/Above Average Performance		> 3.75	>3.75		< 5%	> 6.5	> 80	> 6	< 12%	< 0.71 (0.56)				< 0.38		< 1.15		< 1.3		> 90%	> 17%	< 0.73 (0.68) (0.79) (0.82) (0.80)		< 43% (41%) (49%) (34%) (43%)	< 13.2% (7.2%) (6.8%) (6.2%) (2.5%)	> 0.77	< 1.15	< 1.30	< 0.74		> 16.5			
Fair/Average Performance		3.20 - 3.75	3.20 - 3.75		5% - 20%	5.0 - 6.5	50 - 80	5 - 6	12% - 40%	0.71 - 0.89 (0.56 - 0.76)				0.38 - 1.46		1.15 - 1.33		1.3 - 1.5		60% - 90%	11% - 17%	0.73 - 1.27 (0.68 - 1.27) (0.79 - 1.21) (0.82 - 1.18) (0.80 - 1.20)		43% - 53% (41% - 57%) (49% - 59%) (34% - 57%) (43% - 55%)	13.2% - 17% (7.2% - 12.9%) (6.8% - 10.9%) (6.2% - 11%) (2.5% - 6%)	0.67 - 0.77	1.15 - 1.33	1.30 - 1.50	0.74 - 2.08		16.0 - 16.5			
Poor/Below Average Performance		<3.20	<3.20		> 20%	< 5.0	< 50	< 5	> 40%	> 0.89 (0.76)				> 1.46		> 1.33		> 1.5		< 60%	< 11%	> 1.27 (1.32) (1.21) (1.18) (1.20)		>53% (57%) (59%) (57%) (55%)	> 17% (12.9%) (10.9%) (11.0%) (6.0%)	< 0.67	> 1.33	> 1.50	> 2.08		< 16.0			

Figure 35. I-10 East Corridor Performance Summary

Pavement	Bridge	Mobility	Safety	Freight
<p>Pavement Index (PI): based on two pavement condition ratings from the ADOT Pavement Database. The two ratings are the International Roughness Index (IRI) and the Cracking Rating. The calculation of the Pavement Index uses a combination of these two ratings.</p>	<p>Bridge Index (BI): based on four bridge condition ratings from the ADOT Bridge Database. The four ratings are the Deck Rating, Substructure Rating, Superstructure Rating, and Structural Evaluation Rating.</p>	<p>Mobility Index (MI): an average of the current volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio and the projected 2035 V/C ratio.</p>	<p>Safety Index (SI): combines the bi-directional frequency and rate of fatal incapacitating injury crashes, compared to crash occurrences on similar roadways in Arizona.</p>	<p>Freight Index (FI): a reliability performance measure based on the bi-directional planning time index for truck travel.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Directional Pavement Serviceability – the weighted average (based on number of lanes) rating which measures the condition of the pavement in each direction of travel. ➤ Pavement Failure – the percentage of pavement area that is rated above the failure thresholds for IRI or Cracking, as established by ADOT Materials Group (IRI > 105 or Cracking > 15). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sufficiency – indicative of bridge sufficiency to remain in service. The factors that contribute to the Sufficiency Rating include structural adequacy and safety, serviceability and functional obsolescence, and essentiality for public use. ➤ % Functionally Obsolete – indicative of the percentage of deck area on bridges that is no longer functionally adequate for its current use, such as lack of shoulders or the inability to handle current traffic volumes. Functionally Obsolete does not directly relate to the structural adequacy. ➤ Bridge Rating – identifies the lowest rating on each segment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Directional Current V/C – the existing peak hour V/C ratio in both directions of the corridor. This measure provides an understanding of the directional operating characteristics of the corridor during the existing peak hour from a mobility congestion standpoint. ➤ Future V/C – a measure of the future 2035 V/C ratio that identifies how the corridor will operate in the future from a mobility congestion standpoint. ➤ Directional Closures – the average number of times a given location in the corridor was closed per mile in a specific direction of travel per year. ➤ Directional Travel Time Index (TTI) – the ratio of the average peak period travel time to the free-flow travel time. The TTI represents recurring delay along the corridor. ➤ Directional Planning Time Index (PTI) – the ratio of the total travel time needed for 95 percent on-time arrival to free-flow travel time. The PTI represents non-recurring delay along the corridor. ➤ % Non-single Occupancy Vehicle Trips (Non-SOV) – represents the percentage of trips that are taken by vehicles carrying more than one occupant. ➤ Bicycle Accommodation – represents the percentage of roadway that is accommodating for bicycle travel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % SHSP Emphasis Area – the percentage of fatal and incapacitating crashes that involve at least one of the five Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) Emphasis Areas. ➤ % SHSP Trucks – the percentage of fatal and incapacitating crashes that involve a truck. ➤ Directional Safety Index – the combination of the directional frequency and rate of fatal incapacitating injury crashes, compared to crash occurrences on similar roadways in Arizona. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Directional Truck Planning Time Index (TPTI) – the ratio of total travel time (for trucks only) needed for 95 percent on-time arrival to free-flow travel time. The TPTI represents non-recurring delay along the corridor. ➤ Directional Truck Travel Time Index (TTTI) – the ratio of the average peak period travel time (for trucks only) to the free-flow travel time. The TTTI represents recurring delay that occurs along the corridor. ➤ Directional Closure Duration – the average time a given location in the corridor was closed per mile per year. ➤ Bridge Clearance – the minimum vertical clearance for all underpass structures within each segment as determined via the ADOT Bridge Database.

5 Agency Discussions

Meetings were held with the following agencies to review the performance framework, performance measures, and performance mapping:

- ADOT Central District and Maricopa Association of Governments – February 29, 2016.**
 Meeting attended by Patricia L. Brown (Wilson and Company); M. Reddy (ADOT); Raul amavisca (ADOT); Chaun Hill (MAG); Quinn Castro (MAG); Michael Grandy (Kimley Horn); Asadul Karim (ADOT); Heidi Yaqub (ADOT); Tazeen A. Dewan (ADOT); Christopher (Kimley Horn); Eric Sweat (Kimley Horn); Faisal Chowdhury (HDR); Michael LaBianca (HDR); Brian Snyder (Wilson and Company).
- ADOT South Central District, Pima Association of Governements (PAG), Sun Corridor Metropolitan Planning Organization, South Eastern Arizona Association of Governemts, Central Arizona Governements – March 1, 2016.**
 Meeting attended by Emily Dawson (ADOT), Tazeen Dewan (ADOT), Asadul Karim (ADOT), Tyler Besch (AECOM), Ed Hocker (AECOM), Joy Melita (Parsons Brinckerhoff), Jennifer Love (Parsons Brinckerhoff), Sam Sanford (PAG); Dee Crumbacher (ADOT); Jay Gomes (ADOT); Rod Lane (ADOT); Faisal Chowdhury (ADOT); Maria Deal (ADOT); Michael LaBianca (HDR).
- ADOT Southeast District, South Eastern Arizona Association of Governemts, Central Arizona Governements – March 8, 2016.**
 Meeting attended by Bill Harmon (ADOT); Tom Engel (ADOT); Tazeen Dewan (ADOT); Asadul Karim (ADOT); Paul David (ADOT); Joy Melita (Parsons Brinckerhoff); Jennifer Love (Parsons Brinckerhoff); Dee Crumbacher (ADOT); Jay Gomes (ADOT); Maria Deal (ADOT); Wayne Grainer (ADOT); Faisal Chowdhury (ADOT); Maria Deal (ADOT); Michael LaBianca (HDR).

Input received during these meetings is summarized below by Performance Area.

Pavement Performance Area

- Question was asked at South Central and Southeast District meetings whether paved shoulder condition is part of the pavement condition assessment; I-19 and I-10 junction has some recent pavement preservation projects; however, it shows hotspots in the pavement performance analysis for this corridor segment. Consultant will check with pavement management group for data accuracy and timeliness.
- The Southeast District noted that it was interesting that there is no hotspot pavement condition reported between routes 80 and 90; roadway here is rough and the District would like to do concrete paving here to alleviate problems.

Bridge Performance Area

- The bridge across the Gila River does not have shoulder, no barrier and has “No Stopping” sign; the bridge appears functionally obsolete but is not identified as a hot spot. [note: HDR reviewed the bridge rating and ADOT data and bridge condition is represented correctly per the available data.]

- A recent pavement improvement project at the junction of SR 587 and I-10 was completed; multiple pavement hotspots are identified at that location [note: this should be revealed when the needs assessment reviews recently completed pavement projects].
- It was suggested by Central District that bridge should be considered as as an emphasis area looking at the overall bridge performance along the corridor. Another suggestion was to use composite emphasis area including both bridge and mobility as congestion is not an issue in rural Arizona.
- At the South Central District meeting it was reported that ADOT identified upcoming projects to improve bridge decks at Craycroft Road and Wilmont Road bridges; both of which were identified as hot spots performing poorly in deck rating. The Corridor Needs Assessment (working paper 4) will summarize the programmed and planned projects and these improvements will be taken into account.
- Reported by the Southeast District that older bridges along I-10 are functionally obsolete, but stout – will likely last a while as those are structurally adequate.
- The Southeast District asked about the condition rating for San Simone bridge; it was reported that the data shows bridge ratings do not meet the criteria to be considered as a hot spot.

Mobility Performance Area

- ADOT constructed auxiliary lanes on I-10 at SR 347; this additional lane should help reducing the number of crash and improve mobility.
- At the Southeast District meeting it was suggested that the locations where bicycling is explicitly prohibited be called out as such; as it stands, the report notes whether or not a whether shoulder meets specific criteria for bicycle accommodation, regardless of whether they are prohibited or not.
- Westbound traffic in the area of Texas Canyon experiences congestion due to steep grades.
- The roadway closure within the New Mexico due to non-recurring delay results in traffic back up in eastbound direction within Arizona which may impact travel and planning time at AZ/NM border.

Safety Performance Area

- Southeast District reported that there is considerable effort expended on clearing vegetation along roadside (NM to Bowie) which can obscure sight-lines.

Freight Performance Area

- I-10 is a heavy truck corridor. However, the truck involved fatal and incapacitating crashes show “Insufficient Data” at segment 1. [note: HDR looked into the crash dataset and no changes necessary.]
- The trumpet-style ramp traffic interchange on I-10 at Cochise requires trucks traveling northbound to westbound on US 191 have to take exit at milepost 331; trucks often use alternative routes along state and local (county) routes to avoid the low clearance bridge.

General Comments

- There is a future connection potential of SR 210 with I-10, as a result the traffic pattern is anticipated to change in this area; there may be a need to revise the segmentation based on new SR 210 connection.

- At the South Central District meeting, it was suggested that corridors where riding bicycle is prohibited be explicitly identified. The team will highlight the segments where bicycle is prohibited.
- Participants at the meetings felt that the three proposed emphasis area appears reasonable for I-10 corridor; i.e., mobility, safety, and freight.
- Sam Sanford at PAG expressed interest to present I-10 performance evaluation summary and emphasis areas at a stakeholder meeting comprising key PAG staff. ADOT and HDR will coordinate to organize this meeting sometimes in mid-April (2016).

Appendix A. PERFORMANCE METHODOLOGY REFINEMENTS

Rounds 1 and 2 of the corridor profile studies developed a methodology for assessing the performance of six corridors (I-17, I-19, I-40 West, I-8, I-40 East, and SR 95) in five performance areas (pavement, bridge, mobility, safety, and freight). Round 3 involves five new corridors (I-10 West/SR 85, I-10 East, US 60/US 70, US 60/US 93, and SR 87/SR 260/SR 377). Lessons learned from subsequent tasks of Rounds 1 and 2 have resulted in the following refinements to the performance methodology that will be applied to Round 3:

A. Pavement

No modifications have been made to the Pavement methodology for Round 3.

B. Bridge

No modifications have been made to the Bridge methodology for Round 3.

C. Mobility

- Capacity calculations – Some errors were discovered in some of the assumptions made in Round 2 related to the factors and equations that comprise the capacity estimation methodology known as the Highway Economic Requirements System (HERS) that the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) recently developed. The capacity estimation equations utilized in Round 3 have been updated to correct these errors. These updates affect the Mobility Index, Peak Hour V/C, and Future Daily V/C performance measures. More information on the HERS methodology is provided in the Mobility performance area methodology write-up.
- TTI/PTI on interrupted flow facilities – Through Round 2, only two of the six corridors included segments with interrupted flow conditions. With Round 3, four additional corridors include segments with interrupted flow conditions. This increase in sample size provided the opportunity to reassess the performance thresholds developed in Round 2 for travel time index (TTI) and planning time index (PTI) on interrupted flow facilities. It was determined that for Round 3 interrupted flow segments, the TTI thresholds do not need to be modified while the PTI thresholds do need to be modified. The thresholds shown in Table C-1 show the TTI and PTI thresholds that apply to Round 3:

Table C-1: TTI and PTI Performance Thresholds for Interrupted Flow Facilities

Performance Level	TTI	PTI
Good	<1.3	<3.0
Fair	1.3 – 2.0	3.0 – 6.0
Poor	>2.0	>6.0

- Closure extent – During Round 2, it was determined that there were opportunities to refine the filtering of the closure data extracted from ADOT's Highway Condition Reporting System (HCRS) to more accurately depict the number and extent of full closures. When an updated closure data set was obtained, the closure extent thresholds were reassessed and adjusted based on statewide closure extent averages. The thresholds shown in Table C-2 show the closure extent thresholds that apply to Round 3:

Table C-2: Closure Extent Performance Thresholds

Performance Level	Occurrences per Mile per Year
Good	<0.22
Fair	0.22 – 0.62
Poor	>0.62

D. Safety

- Hot spot mapping – No changes have been made to the safety hot spot mapping methodology for Round 3, but the safety hot spots are now included on the Directional Safety Index figure rather than being shown on a separate figure.

E. Freight

- TTTI/TPTI on interrupted flow facilities – The Truck TTI (TTTI) and Truck PTI (TPTI) thresholds for interrupted flow facilities were reassessed using the additional data available on the Round 3 corridors. The thresholds shown in Table E-1 show the TTTI and TPTI thresholds that apply to Round 3 (which are consistent with the Round 3 TTI and PTI thresholds):

Table E-1: TTTI and TPTI Performance Thresholds for Interrupted Flow Facilities

Performance Level	TTTI	TPTI
Good	<1.3	<3.0
Fair	1.3 - 2.0	3.0 - 6.0
Poor	>2.0	>6.0

- Freight Index on interrupted flow facilities – The Freight Index is the inverse of the TPTI, so the aforementioned changes to the TPTI thresholds for interrupted flow facilities correspondingly affect the Freight Index thresholds for Round 3. The thresholds shown in Table E-2 show the Freight Index thresholds that apply to Round 3:

Table E-2: Freight Index Performance Thresholds for Interrupted Flow Facilities

Performance Level	Freight Index
Good	>0.33
Fair	0.17 – 0.33
Poor	<0.17

- Bridge vertical clearance secondary measure – A new secondary measure was developed for Round 3 that addresses the minimum vertical clearance of bridge underpasses over the mainline travel lanes. Bridge vertical clearance was addressed previously in Rounds 1 and 2 as a hot spot but not as a secondary measure. More information on the bridge vertical clearance secondary measure methodology is provided in the Freight performance area methodology write-up. The thresholds shown in Table E-3 show the bridge vertical clearance thresholds that apply to Round 3:

Table E-3: Bridge Vertical Clearance Thresholds

Performance Level	Vertical Clearance
Good	>16.'5
Fair	16.0' – 16.5'
Poor	<16.0

- Bridge vertical clearance hot spot – The bridge vertical clearance threshold considered a hot spot has been modified from 16 feet to 16 feet 3 inches. This change in dimensions reflects the change in measuring the bridge vertical clearance from using the posted minimum vertical clearance in Round 2 to using the actual minimum vertical clearance over a travel lane in Round 3. This change provides more consistency in how vertical clearance is measured as it was determined that posted minimum vertical clearances are generally – but not always – three inches below the actual clearance.
- Closure duration – During Round 2, it was determined that there were opportunities to refine the filtering of the closure data extracted from ADOT’s Highway Condition Reporting System (HCRS) to more accurately depict the duration of full closures. When an updated closure data set was obtained, the closure duration thresholds were reassessed and adjusted based on statewide closure duration averages. The thresholds shown in Table E-4 show the closure duration thresholds that apply to Round 3:

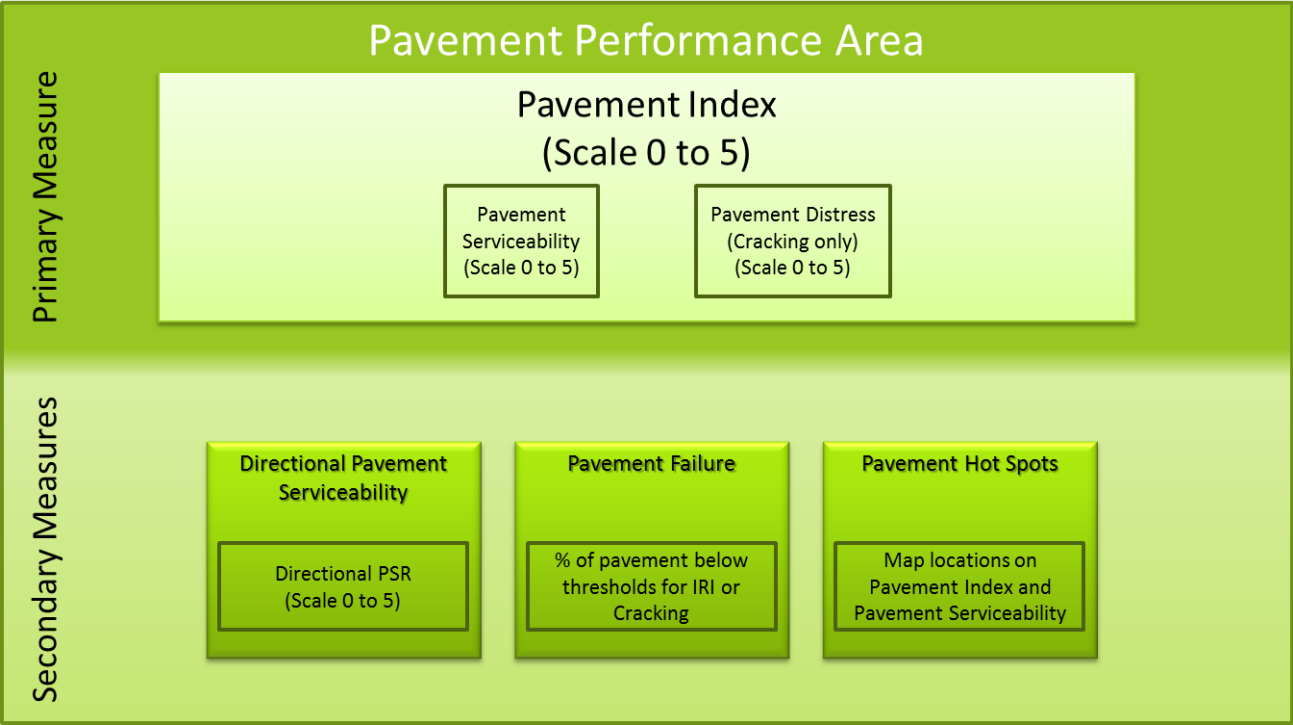
Table E-4: Closure Duration Performance Thresholds

Performance Level	Minutes of Closure per Mile per Year
Good	<44.18
Fair	44.18 – 124.86
Poor	>124.86

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Appendix B. PERFORMANCE AREA DETAILED CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES

Pavement Performance Area Calculation Methodologies



Primary Measure:

The Pavement Index is calculated based on the use of two pavement condition ratings from the ADOT Pavement Database. The two ratings are the International Roughness Index (IRI) and the Cracking Rating. The calculation of the Pavement Index uses a combination these two ratings.

The IRI is a measurement of the pavement roughness based on field-measured longitudinal roadway profiles. To facilitate the calculation of the index, the IRI rating was converted to a Pavement Serviceability Rating (PSR) using the following equation:

$$PSR = 5 * e^{-0.0038 * IRI}$$

The Cracking Rating is a measurement of the amount of surface cracking based on a field-measured area of 1,000 square feet that serves as a sample for each mile. To facilitate the calculation of the index, the Cracking Rating was converted to a Pavement Distress Index (PDI) using the following equation:

$$PDI = 5 - (0.345 * C^{0.66})$$

Both the PSR and PDI use a 0 to 5 scale with 0 representing the lowest performance and 5 representing the highest performance. The performance thresholds shown in the tables below were used for the PSR and PDI.

Table 1 - Performance Thresholds for Interstates

	IRI (PSR)	Cracking (PDI)
Good	<75 (>3.75)	<7 (>3.75)
Fair	75 - 117 (3.20 - 3.75)	7 - 12 (3.22 - 3.75)
Poor	>117 (<3.20)	>12 (<3.22)

Table 2 - Performance Thresholds for Non-Interstates

	IRI (PSR)	Cracking (PDI)
Good	<94 (>3.5)	<9 (>3.5)
Fair	94 - 142 (2.9 - 3.5)	9 - 15 (2.9 - 3.5)
Poor	>142 (<2.9)	>15 (<2.9)

The PSR and PDI are calculated for each 1-mile section of roadway. If PSR or PDI falls into a poor rating (<3.2 for Interstates, for example) for a 1-mile section, then the score for that 1-mile section is entirely (100%) based on the lower score (either PSR or PDI). If neither PSR or PDI fall into a poor rating for a 1-mile section, then the score for that 1-mile section is based on a combination of the lower rating (70% weight) and the higher rating (30% weight). The end result is a score between 0 and 5 for each direction of travel of each mile of roadway based on a combination of both the PSR and the PDI.

The project corridor has been divided into segments. The Pavement Index for each segment is a weighted average of the directional ratings based on the number of travel lanes. Therefore, the condition of a section with more travel lanes will have a greater influence on the resulting segment Pavement Index than a section with fewer travel lanes.

The resulting Pavement Index (good/fair/poor) for each segment will be presented on a corridor map. In addition, the calculated Pavement Index for each segment will be presented in tabular format.

Secondary Measures:

Two secondary measures will be evaluated:

- Directional Pavement Serviceability
- Pavement Failure

Directional Pavement Serviceability: Similar to the Pavement Index, the Directional Pavement Serviceability will be calculated as a weighted average (based on number of lanes) for each segment. However, this rating will only utilize the PSR and will be calculated separately for each direction of travel. The PSR uses a 0 to 5 scale with 0 representing the lowest performance and 5 representing the highest performance. The resulting Directional Pavement Serviceability (good/fair/poor) for each direction of each segment will be presented on a corridor map. In addition, the calculated Directional Pavement Serviceability for each segment will be presented in tabular format.

Pavement Failure: The percentage of pavement area rated above the failure thresholds for IRI or Cracking will be calculated for each segment. The calculated percentage for each segment will be presented in a table. In addition, the Standard score (z-score) will be calculated for each segment.

The Standard score (z-score) is the number of standard deviations above or below the mean. Therefore, a Standard score between -0.5 and +0.5 is “average”, less than -0.5 is lower (better) than average, and higher than +0.5 is above (worse) average. The resulting Standard Score (better/average/worse) for each segment will be presented on a corridor map. The thresholds for this performance measure have been established based on the first six corridors.

Hot Spot Identification:

The Pavement Index map will identify locations that have an IRI rating or Cracking rating that fall above the failure threshold as identified by ADOT Pavement Group. For Interstates, an IRI rating above 105 or a Cracking rating above 15 will be used as the thresholds which are slightly different than the ratings shown in the table above. For non-Interstates, an IRI rating above 142 or a Cracking rating above 15 will be used as the thresholds. The locations will be identified by displaying a symbol on the map. A single symbol will be used to represent consecutive/adjacent sections. However, if there is a gap between the sections, then a second symbol will be displayed on the map.

The Directional Serviceability map will identify locations that have an IRI rating above 105 for Interstates or above 142 for non-Interstates by displaying a symbol and labeling the location. A single symbol will be used to represent consecutive/adjacent sections. However, if there is a gap between the sections, then a second symbol will be displayed on the map.

Data Entry:

Note: Data should only be entered into cells that are colored blue.

1. If necessary, rows can be added or deleted from each segment. If rows are added, copy the formulas in columns K through U. In addition, if rows are added, verify that the formulas below each segment (weighted average and total # of lanes) are using the correct rows.
2. Enter the beginning milepost for Mile 1 of each segment (in column B) and the other mileposts should auto-calculate.
3. Adjacent to each segment title (in column E), select “Yes” if the segment is an Interstate or “No” if it is not an Interstate.
4. Edit the titles at the top of the table (row 1) to reflect the directions of travel.
5. Copy and paste 2 pavement ratings (IRI and Cracking) for each 1-mile section into the appropriate cells; use the “match destination format” command to not overwrite formatting.
6. If the 1-mile section does not have a Cracking rating, enter 0.1 into the cell for Cracking.
7. Enter the number of lanes for each 1-mile section into columns labeled “# of Lanes” (columns E and H); it is suggested that this number be a rounded approximation and should not be based on as-builts.
8. If the segment is not divided and only has pavement condition data for one direction, make sure to not have any values in the “# of Lanes” column for the direction without any data.
9. If segments are added, the formulas can be copied from another segment. However, the formulas in columns R, S, and U will need to have the references fixed as they refer to the “Interstate” question at the top of each segment.

Calculations:

1. Columns K through N calculate the PSR and PDI for each 1-mile section for each direction of travel

2. Columns O and P calculate a composite rating for each 1-mile section based on a combination of PSR and PDI
3. The weighted average Pavement Index (weighted by number of lanes) is calculated in Column Q
4. The weighted average PSR (weighted by number of lanes) is calculated in Columns K and M
5. The % of pavement above the thresholds for failure is calculated in Column S

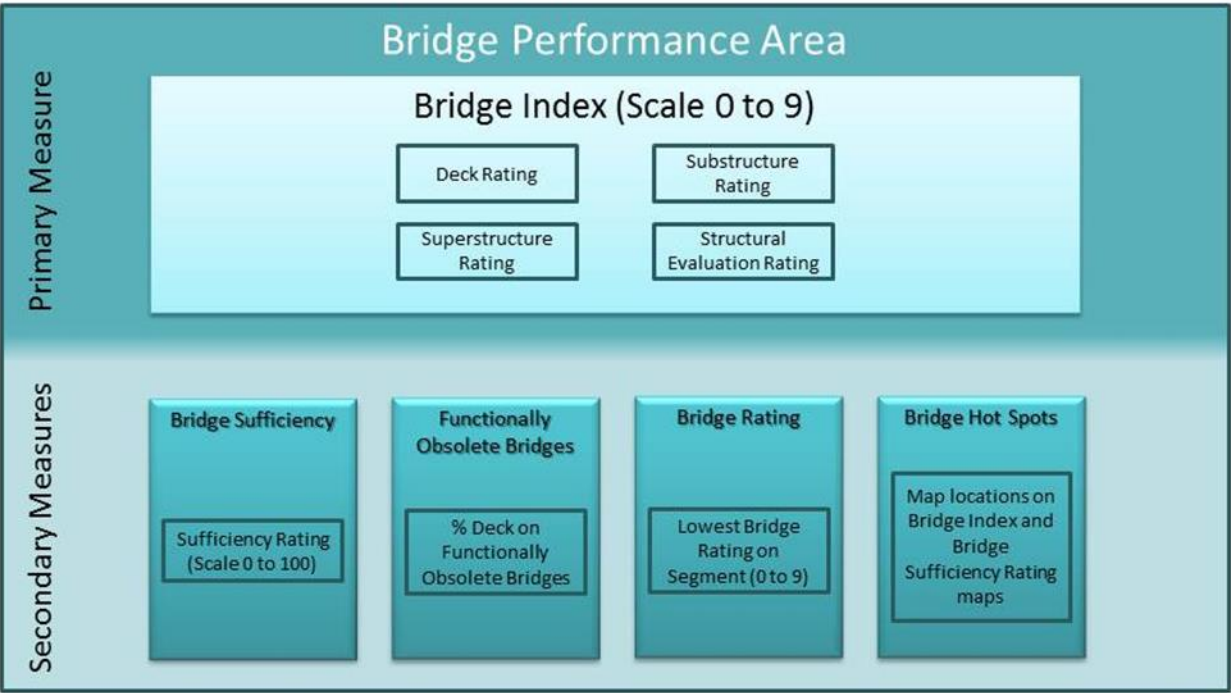
Resulting Values and Presentation:

1. Pavement Index rating for each segment (good/fair/poor) presented on map with symbol at locations of failing pavement (either IRI or Cracking). The hot spot locations will show up in Column R or S of the spreadsheet.
2. Pavement Index score presented in table.
3. Directional Pavement Serviceability for each segment in each direction (good/fair/poor) presented on map with symbol at locations that have an IRI above 105 for Interstates or above 142 for non-Interstates. The hot spot locations will show up in Column R or S of the spreadsheet. However, only show the locations that are due to IRI rating, not the Cracking rating.
4. Directional Pavement Serviceability score presented in table.
5. % Failing Pavement; % presented in table and performance (above/average/below) presented on map.

Scoring:

	Pavement Index			Directional Pavement Serviceability		% Pavement Failure	
	Interstates	Non-Interstates		Interstates	Non-Interstates		
Good	>3.75	>3.5	Good	>3.75	>3.5	Better	< 5%
Fair	3.2 - 3.75	2.9 - 3.5	Fair	3.2 - 3.75	2.9 - 3.5	Average	5% – 20%
Poor	<3.2	<2.9	Poor	<3.2	<2.9	Worse	>20%

Bridge Performance Area Calculation Methodologies



This performance area is used to evaluate mainline bridges. Bridges on ramps (that do not cross the mainline), frontage roads, etc. should not be included in the evaluation. Basically, any bridge that carries mainline traffic or carries traffic over the mainline should be included and bridges that do not carry mainline traffic, run parallel to the mainline (frontage roads), or do not cross the mainline should not be included.

Primary Measure:

The Bridge Index is calculated based on the use of four bridge condition ratings from the ADOT Bridge Database, also known as the Arizona Bridge Information and Storage System (ABISS). The four ratings are the Deck Rating (N58), Substructure Rating (N60), Superstructure Rating (N59), and Structural Evaluation Rating (N67). The calculation of the Bridge Index uses the lowest of these four ratings.

Each of the four condition ratings use a 0 to 9 scale with 0 representing the lowest performance and 9 representing the highest performance.

The project corridor has been divided into segments and the bridges are grouped together according to the segment definitions. In order to report the Bridge Index for each corridor segment, the Bridge Index for each segment is a weighted average based on the deck area for each bridge. Therefore, the condition of a larger bridge will have a greater influence on the resulting segment Bridge Index than a smaller bridge.

The resulting Bridge Index (good/fair/poor) for each segment will be presented on a corridor map. In addition, the calculated Bridge Index for each segment will be presented in tabular format.

Secondary Measures:

Three secondary measures will be evaluated

- Bridge Sufficiency Rating
- Bridge Rating
- Functionally Obsolete Bridges

Bridge Sufficiency Rating: Similar to the Bridge Index, the Bridge Sufficiency Rating will be calculated as a weighted average (based on deck area) for each segment. The Sufficiency Rating is a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing the lowest performance and 100 representing the highest performance. A rating of 80 or above represents “good” performance, a rating between 50 and 80 represents “fair” performance, and a rating below 50 represents “poor” performance. The resulting Sufficiency Rating (good/fair/poor) for each segment will be presented on a corridor map. The calculated Sufficiency Rating for each segment will be presented in tabular format.

Bridge Rating: The Bridge Rating will simply identify the lowest bridge rating on each segment. This performance measure is not an average and therefore is not weighted based on the deck area. The Bridge Index identifies the lowest rating for each bridge, as described above. This secondary performance measure will simply identify the lowest rating on each segment. Each of the four condition ratings use a 0 to 9 scale with 0 representing the lowest performance and 9 representing the highest performance. The resulting Bridge Rating (good/fair/poor) for each segment will be presented on a corridor map. The Bridge Rating for each segment will be presented in tabular format.

Functionally Obsolete Bridges: The percentage of deck area on functionally obsolete bridges will be calculated for each segment. The deck area for each bridge within each segment that has been identified as functionally obsolete will be totaled and divided by the total deck area for the segment to calculate the percentage of deck area on functionally obsolete bridges for each segment. The calculated percentage for each segment will be presented in tabular format.

The thresholds for this performance measure were determined based on the Standard score (z-score). The Standard score (z-score) is the number of standard deviations above or below the mean. Therefore, a Standard score between -0.5 and +0.5 is “average”, less than -0.5 is lower (better) than average, and higher than +0.5 is above (worse) average. The resulting performance (better/average/worse) for each segment will be presented on a corridor map. The thresholds for this performance measure have been established based on the first 6 corridors.

Hot Spot Identification:

The Bridge Index map will identify individual bridge locations that are identified as Hot Spots in the excel file by displaying a symbol and labeling the location. Hot Spots are bridges that have a single rating of 4 in any of the 4 ratings, or multiple ratings of 5 in the deck, substructure or superstructure ratings.

The Sufficiency Rating map will identify individual bridge locations that have a Sufficiency Rating less than 50 by displaying a symbol and labeling the location.

Data Entry:

Note: Only enter data for bridges that carry mainline traffic or carry traffic over the mainline. Bridges on ramps, frontage roads, etc. should not be used. In addition, structures with “SPP” or “RCB” in the name (A209) should not be entered. Use the GIS shapefile named “NBI_join_ABIS_Final” to verify the bridges either carry mainline traffic, or carry traffic over the mainline. In addition, bridges that do not have at least 3 of the 4 ratings (N58, N59, N60, N67) should not be included in the calculation (these will likely be box culverts).

Note: Data should only be entered into cells that are colored blue.

1. Use the “Filtered Data” worksheet in the bridge data file.
2. Filter by the route using the column labeled A230.
3. Use the column labeled A232 to identify the milepost of the bridge and copy the appropriate data into the corresponding segment, as described in step 4.
4. Copy and paste bridge names (A209), milepost (A232), and structure number (N8) in rows for each segment; use the “match destination formatting” command to not overwrite formatting.
5. Copy and paste 4 bridge ratings (N58, N59, N60, N67) for each bridge into the appropriate cells; use the “match destination formatting” command to not overwrite formatting. If a bridge does not have all 4 ratings, it should not be included in the calculation, as discussed above.
6. Copy and paste Sufficiency Rating (SR) for each bridge into the appropriate cells in Column G; use the “match destination formatting” command to not overwrite formatting.
7. Copy and paste Deck Area (A225) for each bridge into the appropriate cells in Column F; use the “match destination formatting” command to not overwrite formatting.
8. If the bridge has been identified as Functionally Obsolete (identified as “2” in in column labeled SD/FO), manually enter ‘y’ in the column labeled Functionally Obsolete (column P). Otherwise, manually enter ‘n’.
9. If rows are added, copy the formulas.
10. If the formatting doesn’t work, use the “format painter” tool to copy the formatting from other cells.
11. In each segment, delete any rows that do not contain data.
12. Some bridges (pedestrian or railroad) will have a Sufficiency Rating of -1. The formula for the segment average Bridge Sufficiency will need to be manually modified to not include these bridges.
13. If rows are added or deleted, verify that the formulas at the end of each segment are referencing the correct rows.

Scoring:

Bridge Index		Sufficiency Rating		Bridge Rating		% Functionally Obsolete	
Good	>6.5	Good	>80	Good	>6	Better	< 12%
Fair	5.0-6.5	Fair	50-80	Fair	5-6	Average	12%-40%
Poor	<5.0	Poor	<50	Poor	<5	Worse	>40%

Calculations (automated):

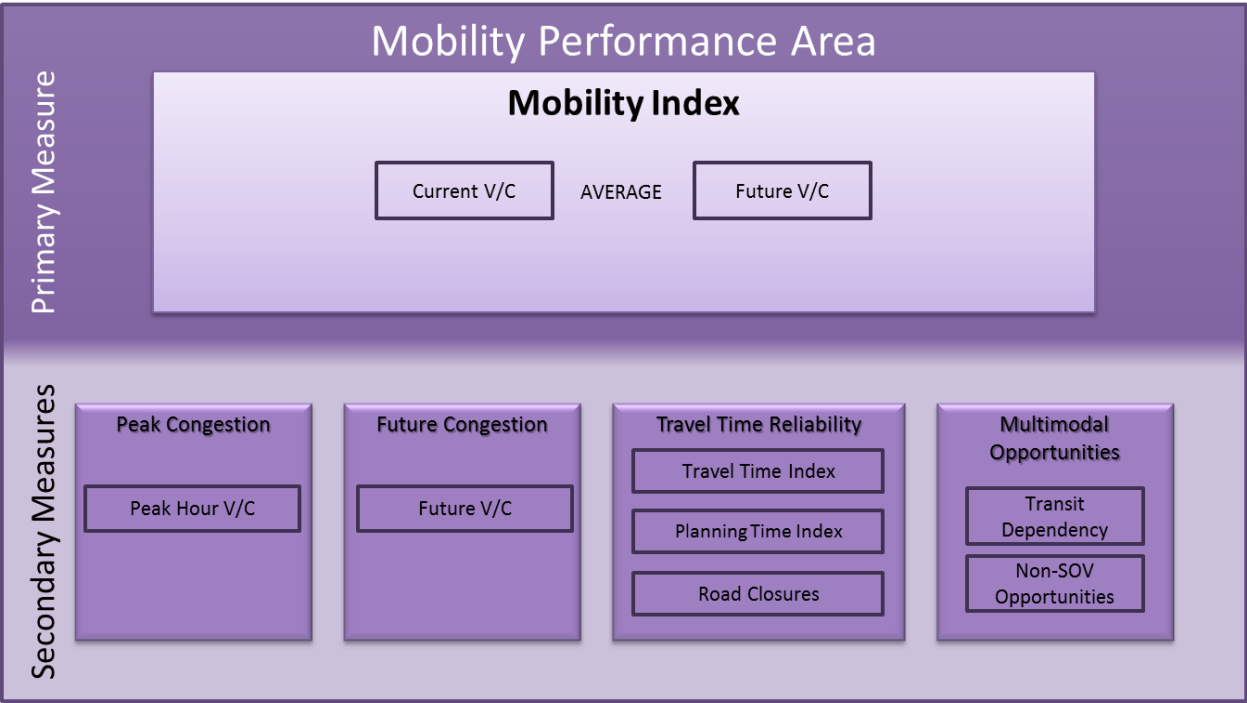
1. Column F is the deck area and the values are added together to get a total deck area for the segment.
2. Columns H through K are the 4 bridge ratings; column L identifies the lowest value from the 4 bridge ratings.
3. The weighted average Sufficiency Rating (weighted by deck area) and the weighted average Condition Rating (weighted by deck area) are calculated.
4. Column N identifies the lowest rating in each segment.

Resulting Values and Presentation:

1. Bridge Index rating for each segment (good/fair/poor) presented on map with symbol at locations that are identified as Hot Spots in the excel file (column labeled “Hot Spots on Bridge Index map”). Hot Spots are bridges that have a single rating of 4 in any of the 4 ratings, or multiple ratings of 5 in the deck, substructure or superstructure ratings.
2. Bridge Index scores presented in table
3. Sufficiency Rating for each segment (good/fair/poor) presented on map with symbol at locations that have a Sufficiency Rating less than 50 (**don’t include bridges with a -1 sufficiency rating**)
4. Sufficiency Rating scores presented in table
5. Bridge Rating for each segment (good/fair/poor) presented on map with symbol at locations that are structurally deficient
6. Bridge Rating scores presented in table
7. % Bridge Deck Area on Functionally Obsolete Bridges performance (better/average/worse) presented on map; % presented in table
8. % Bridge Deck Area on Functionally Obsolete Bridges presented in table

Mobility Performance Area Calculation Methodologies

This Appendix summarizes the approach and methodology to develop the primary and secondary performance measures in the Mobility Performance Area as shown in the following graphic.



Primary Measure

The primary Mobility Index is an average of the current volume to capacity (V/C) ratios and the projected future V/C ratios for each segment throughout the corridor.

Current V/C

The current V/C ratio for each segment is calculated by dividing the 2014 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) volume for each segment by the total Level of Service (LOS) E capacity volume for that segment

The capacity (C) is calculated using the HERS Procedures for Estimating Highway Capacity¹. The HERS procedure incorporates HCM 2010 methodologies. The methodology includes capacity estimation procedures for multiple facility types including freeways, rural two-lane highways, multilane highways, and signalized and non-signalized urban sections.

The segment capacity is defined as a function of the number of mainline lanes, shoulder width, interrupted or uninterrupted flow facilities, terrain type, percent of truck traffic, and the designated urban or rural

The AADT (V) for each segment is calculated by applying a weighted average across the length of the segment based on the individual 24 hour volumes and distances associated with each HPMS count station within each segment.

The following example equation was used to determine the weighted average of a segment with two HPMS count locations within the corridor

$$((HPMS\ 1\ Distance \times HPMS\ 1\ Volume) + (HPMS\ 2\ Distance \times HPMS\ 2\ Volume))/Total\ Segment\ Length$$

For specific details regarding the HERS methodology used, refer to the *Procedures for Estimating Highway Capacity, draft Technical Memorandum*.

Future V/C

The future V/C ratio for each segment is calculated by dividing the 2035 AADT volume for each segment by the 2013 LOS E capacity. The capacity volume used in this calculation is the same as was utilized in the current V/C equation.

The future AADT volumes are generated by applying an annual compound growth rate (ACGR) to each 2013 AADT segment volume. The following equation was used to apply an annual compound growth rate:

$$2035\ AADT = 2013\ AADT \times ((1+ACGR)^{22})$$

The ACGR for each segment was defined by comparing the total volumes in the 2010 Arizona Travel Demand Model (AZTDM2) to the 2035 AZTDM2 traffic volumes at each existing HPMS count station location throughout the corridor. Each 2010 and 2035 segment volume was defined using the same weighted average equation described in the *Current V/C* section above then summing the directional volumes for each location. The following equation was used to determine the ACGR for each segment:

$$ACGR = ((2035\ Volume/2010\ Volume)^{(1/25)})-1$$

Primary Index Rating Thresholds

The following V/C thresholds were assigned for each environment type as indicated based on current ADOT roadway design standards.

Urban and Fringe Urban		
Good - LOS A-C	V/C ≤ 0.71	*Note - ADOT Roadway Design Standards indicate Urban and Fringe Urban roadways should be designed to level of service C or better
Fair - LOS D	V/C > 0.71 & ≤ 0.89	
Poor - LOS E or less	V/C > 0.89	
Rural		
Good - LOS A-B	V/C ≤ 0.56	*Note - ADOT Roadway Design Standards indicate Rural roadways should be designed to level of service B or better
Fair - LOS C	V/C > 0.56 & ≤ 0.76	
Poor - LOS D or less	V/C > 0.76	

Secondary Measures

¹ HERS Support – 2011, Task 6: Procedures for Estimating Highway Capacity, draft Technical Memorandum. Cambridge Systematics. Prepared for the Federal Highway Administration. March 2013.

environment.

Peak Congestion

Peak Congestion has been defined as the peak hour V/C ratio in both directions of the corridor. The peak hour V/C ratio is calculated using the HERS method as described above. The Peak Hour volume utilizes the directional AADT for each segment which is calculated by applying a weighted average across the length of the segment based on the individual directional 24 hour volumes and distances associated with each HPMS count station within each segment. The segment capacity is defined based on the characteristics of each segment including Number of Lanes, Terrain Type, and Environment, similar to the 24 hour volumes using the HERS method.

Peak Congestion Rating Thresholds

The same thresholds identified for the 24hr V/C ratios were applied to the Peak Congestion V/C values.

Future Congestion

The future V/C ratios for each segment in the corridor that were calculated and used in the Primary Mobility Index as part of the overall average between Current V/C and Future V/C were applied independently as a secondary measure. The methods to calculate the Future V/C can be referenced in the Primary Mobility Index section.

Travel Time Reliability

Travel time reliability is a measure that includes the number of times a piece of a corridor is closed for any specific reason, the directional Travel Time Index (TTI), and the Planning Time Index (PTI).

Directional Closures

The number of times a roadway is closed is documented through the HCRS dataset. Directional Closures was defined as the average number of times a segment of the corridor was closed per year mile in a specific direction of travel per year. The weighted average of each occurrence takes into account the distance over which a specific occurrence spans.

Directional Closures Thresholds

Thresholds that determine levels of good, fair, and poor are based on the average number of closures per mile per year within each of the nine identified statewide significant corridors by ADOT. The following thresholds represent statewide averages cross those corridors:

Good	< 0.22
Fair	> 0.22 & ≤ 0.62
Poor	V/C > 0.62

Directional Travel Time and Planning Time Index

In terms of overall mobility, the travel time index (TTI) is the relationship of the posted speed limit in a specific section of the corridor to the mean peak hour speed in the same location. The planning time index (PTI) is the relationship of the 5th percentile of the lowest mean speed to the posted speed limit in a specific section of the corridor. Using HERE data provided by ADOT, four time periods for each data point were collected throughout the day (AM Peak, Mid-Day, PM Peak, and Off-peak). Using the mean speeds and 5th percentile lowest mean speeds collected over 2013 for these time periods for each data location, four TTI and PTI calculations were made using the following formulas:

$$TTI = \text{Posted Speed Limit} / \text{Mean Peak Hour Speed}$$

$$PTI = \text{Posted Speed Limit} / 5^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile Lowest Speed}$$

The highest value of the four time periods calculation was defined as the TTI for that data point. The average TTI was calculated within each segment based on the number of data points collected. The value of the average TTI across each entry was used as the TTI for each respective segment within the corridor.

Multimodal Opportunities

Transit Dependency

2008-2012 U.S. Census American Community Survey tract and state level geographic data and attributes from the tables B08201 (Number of Vehicles Available by Household Size) and B17001 (Population in Poverty within the Last 12 Months) were downloaded with margins of error included from the Census data retrieval application Data Ferret. Population ranges for each tract were determined by adding and subtracting the margin of error to each estimate in excel. The tract level attribute data was then joined to geographic tract data in GIS. Only tracts within a one mile buffer of each corridor are considered for this evaluation.

Tracts that had a statistically significantly larger number of either people in poverty or households with only one or no vehicles available than the state average was considered potentially transit dependent.

Example: The state average for Zero or One Vehicles HHs is between 44.1% and 45.0%. Tracts which have the LOWER bound of their range above the UPPER bound of the state range definitely have a greater percentage of zero/one vehicle HHs than the state average. Tracts that have their UPPER bound beneath the LOWER bound of the state range definitely have a lesser percentage of zero/one vehicles HHs than the state average. All other tracts that have one of their bounds overlapping with the state average cannot be considered statistically significantly different because there is a chance the value is actually the same.

Transit Dependency Rating Methodology

- Tracts with both zero and one vehicle household and population in poverty percentages below the statewide average
- Tracts with either zero and one vehicle household OR population in poverty percentages within the statewide average
- Tracts with both zero and one vehicle household and population in poverty percentages above the statewide average

In addition to transit dependency, the following attributes were added to the Multimodal Opportunities map based on available data.

- Shoulder width throughout the corridor based on ‘Shoulder Width’ GIS dataset provided by ADOT.
 - Intercity bus routes
 - Multiuse paths within the corridor ROW if applicable
- % Non SOV Trips

The percentage of non-single occupancy vehicle trips over distances less than 50 miles gives an indication of travel patterns along a section of the corridor that could benefit from additional multimodal options in the future.

% Non-SOV Thresholds

Thresholds that determine levels of good, fair, and poor are based on the % Non SOV trips within each of the nine identified statewide significant corridors by ADOT. The following thresholds represent statewide averages cross those corridors:

Good	> 17%
Fair	> 11% & ≤ 17%
Poor	< 11%

Bicycle Accommodation

For this secondary performance evaluation, shoulder widths are evaluated considering the roadway’s context and conditions. This requires use of the roadway data that includes right shoulder widths, shoulder surface types, and speed limits. All of which are available in the following ADOT GIS data sets:

- Right Shoulder Widths
- Left Shoulder Widths (for undivided roadways)
- Shoulder Surface Type (Both Left/Right)
- Speed Limit

Additionally, each segment’s average AADT, estimated earlier in the Mobility methodology, will be used for the criteria to determine if the existing shoulder width meets the effective width.

The criteria for screening if a shoulder segment meets the recommended width criteria are as followed:

- If AADT ≤ 1500 OR Speed Limit ≤ 25 MPH:
The segment’s general purpose lane can be shared with bicyclists (no effective shoulder width required)*
- If AADT > 1500 AND Speed Limit between (25 - 50 MPH) AND Pavement Surface is Paved:
Effective shoulder width required is 4 feet or greater*
- If AADT > 1500 AND Speed Limit ≥ 50 MPH And Pavement Surface is Paved:
Effective shoulder width required is 6 feet or greater*

The summation of the length of the shoulder sections that meet the defined effective width criteria, based on criteria above, will be divided by the segments total length to estimate the percent of the segment that accommodates bicycles as illustrated below with the following thresholds.

Good	≥ 90%
Fair	> 60% & ≤ 90%
Poor	< 60%

Mobility Data Input Instructions

Note: Only input values into Beige colored cells, all other cells will auto populate

- On the ‘Supporting Data’ tab input Corridor Name in cell D4
 - This needs to be filled in with I-10, I-40, SR 87 etc. to pull correct formula*
- On same tab, input corridor specific information in appropriate cells
 - Begin MP
 - End MP
 - Facility Type – drop down selection on of the following:
 - Urban – Generally fully developed area, mile spaced TIs, and a 65 mph speed limit
 - Fringe Urban – more than 5,000 population not in an urban area, moderate levels of development and a speed limit that is transitioning from 65 mph to faster speeds
 - Rural – Less than 5,000 population, low levels of development, and a 75 mph speed limit
 - Flow Type – drop down selection one of the following:
 - Uninterrupted – Segment does not have any characteristics that would require motorists to stop. (i.e. signal, stop sign, border check point, etc.)
 - Interrupted – Segment does have characteristics that would require motorists to stop. (i.e. signal, stop sign, border check point, etc.)
 - Terrain – drop down selection one of the following:
 - Level – Using the GIS ‘Grade’ dataset provided by ADOT if the majority of your

segment is A or B.

- ii. Rolling – Using the GIS ‘Grade’ dataset provided by ADOT if the majority of your segment is C.
 - iii. Mountainous – Using the GIS ‘Grade’ dataset provided by ADOT if the majority of your segment is D or higher
- f. Number of lanes (both directions)
- g. Capacity Environment Type – drop down selection one of the following using the criteria identified on the ‘drop down menus’ tab
 - i. Freeway Segments
 - ii. Multilane Highway
 - iii. Urban/Rural Single or Multilane Signalized
 - iv. Rural Two-Lane, Non-Signalized
 - v. Urban 1/2/3 Lane Highway
- h. Lane Width in feet
 - i. If a segment has more than one lane width, calculate the weighted average and use that number here.
- 3. Using HPMS supplemental spreadsheet, copy and paste values for directional AADT, 2014 AADT, K, D, and T Factor.
- 4. Using the ‘Speed Limit’ GIS dataset provided by ADOT, calculate the weighted average by segment and use that number.
- 5. Select ‘divided’ or ‘undivided’ from drop down menu
- 6. Depending on Capacity Environment Type selected, ‘Access Points’ or ‘Street Parking’ will highlight and ask for a value to be entered.
 - a. Access Points – Calculate the access points per mile for each segment using the total number of intersections or driveways present.
 - b. Street Parking – select from drop down menu.
- 7. Using the ‘No-Passing Zones’ dataset provided by ADOT, input the percentage of each segment that is designated as a ‘No Passing Zone’
 - a. If ‘No-Passing Zones’ column auto populates, do not enter any value. If ‘No-Passing Zone’ column indicates ‘Enter Value’, enter value from statewide dataset.
- 8. On ‘Statewide Shoulder Info’ tab, filter ‘RouteId’ column to show your corridor. For corridors with multiple routes, select each individual route.
- 9. Using ‘FromMeasure’ and ‘ToMeasure’ columns, identify the MP limits for each segment of your corridor and copy corresponding ‘IDNUM’ numbers to the appropriate column on the ‘Bicycle Accommodation’ tab.
 - a. Using the ‘Shoulder Width’ GIS shapefile provided by ADOT, confirm the MP limits associated with your corridor for the shoulder data in ‘FromMeasure’ and ‘ToMeasure’ columns match the actual MP on your corridor.
 - b. If they do not, calculate the offset (it should be consistent) between the datafile and the actual MP on your corridor.
 - c. If the MP limits in the statewide dataset are offset from the actual MP limits of your corridor,

- 10. Input appropriate segment number for each ‘IDNUM’ number on ‘Bicycle Accommodation’ tab.
 - a. If an entry spans segment lengths input the first segment it falls within in the segment column.
 - b. Copy that same IDNUM number into a blank row in the IDNUM column and input the second segment it is associated with.
- 11. On ‘Reliability Inputs’ tab, copy segment values from ‘Summary’ tab from both the Closures and PTI/TTI supplemental spreadsheets.
- 12. On ‘AZTDM Inputs’ tab, copy segment values from ‘Summary’ tab from AZTDM supplemental spreadsheet.

input an offset value above the ‘FromMeasure’ and ‘ToMeasure’ columns on the ‘Bicycle Accommodation’ tab.

Safety Performance Area Calculation Methodologies

This document summarizes the approach for developing the primary and secondary performance measures in the Safety Performance Area as shown in the following graphic.



“Safety Performance Summary” Tab

1. This tab references and summarizes information from the other tabs in the spreadsheet and includes the performance analysis results for the overall Safety Index (the primary safety performance measure) as well as the secondary Safety performance measures.
2. All data should be entered in the "Safety Performance Summary" tab except for a manual assessment of the sample size in the “Secondary Measures” tab.
3. Use the pull-down menu to select the Similar Operating Environment (SOE) that best describes each segment. If this information is not known, it is already included in the crash data and in a separate GIS highway segment file available from ADOT.
4. If a corridor segment contains portions of multiple SOE categories, designate the corridor segment as the SOE category that covers the majority of the segment length. If there is no majority SOE category in a segment, designate the segment as the SOE category with the lowest statewide average crash frequency and rate values.
5. Fill in the segment length. This information is used in calculating the Safety Index.
6. Determine how many fatal and incapacitating injury crashes occurred in each direction (based on the UnitTravelDirectionDesc field in the crash data contained in Statewide_F+I_Crashes_w_SOE (2010-2014).xlsx) within each corridor segment during the five-year analysis period and enter this information into the corresponding beige cells.

8. To fill in the number of crashes involving trucks, motorcycles, and non-motorized travelers (pedestrians and bicyclists), use the UnitBodyStyleDesc column in the crash data to identify how many fatal and incapacitating injury crashes contain each of the field attributes listed below:

- -Truck-involved crashes – all UnitBodyStyleDesc codes that start with Truck;
- -Motorcycle-involved crashes – all UnitBodyStyleDesc codes that start with Motorcycle;
- -Non-motorized traveler-involved crashes – PersonTypeDesc codes of Pedestrian or Pedalcyclist.

9. Copy the 2010-2014 weighted five-year average bi-directional and directional average annual daily traffic (AADT) volumes from the HPMS_Summary.xlsx. The HPMS spreadsheet includes directions for how to identify relevant AADT values in the corridor and then automatically summarizes them as weighted AADT values.

“Safety Index” Tab

1. This tab calculates the safety index and directional safety index based on the data input in the “Safety Performance Summary” tab and provides the safety index performance results to the “Safety Performance Summary” tab. No input is needed on this tab.

“Secondary Measures” Tab

1. This tab calculates the remaining secondary safety measures based on the data input in the “Safety Performance Summary” tab and provides the secondary safety measure performance results to the “Safety Performance Summary” tab.
2. The only input needed on this tab is in Column N related to sample size assessment. Due to the instability of small sample sizes, segment secondary performance measure levels that discuss crash types should be removed and replaced with "Insufficient Data" if any of the following criteria are met (this does not apply to the directional Safety Index):
 - a. adding or removing one fatal or incapacitating injury crash of the secondary performance measure type (e.g., SHSP Top 5, Truck) changes the segment performance measure value two levels (e.g., from Above Average (red color) to Below Average (green color) , regardless of the number of fatal + incapacitating injury crashes in the segment over the five-year analysis period);
 - b. there are fewer than five total fatal + incapacitating injury crashes (of any type) in a segment;
 - c. if the average segment crash frequency of the overall corridor is fewer than two fatal + incapacitating injury crashes of that secondary performance measure type over the five-year analysis period, the entire secondary performance measure should be eliminated from further analysis due to insufficient sample size.
3. Of the three aforementioned sample size criteria, two of the three automatically determine if the sample size is insufficient. For the other criteria that deals with the segment performance measure value changing two levels, the user needs to use the pulldown menu to indicate if the performance changed two levels or not by adding or subtracting one crash.

“Statewide F+I Summary WghtdAADT” Tab

1. This tab provides the back-up for how the low and high thresholds of average safety performance were calculated at the statewide level for each of the SOEs. No input is needed on this tab.

7. To fill in the number of crashes involving a Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) Top 5 Emphasis Areas behavior, use the Emphasis column in the crash data and count how many crashes in the segment have a “Y” in that column

Safety Index

To calculate the Safety Index, you will need to identify the fatal and incapacitating injury crashes that occur on each study corridor segment as well as on other roadway segments statewide that have similar operating environments. You will also need to determine segment lengths and average annual daily traffic (AADT) volumes for use in developing crash rates.

Directional Safety Index

See the directions for the Safety Index, with the only difference being that crashes are separated out by direction using the UnitTravelDirectionDesc field in the crash data.

SHSP Emphasis Areas

ADOT’s Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) identifies several emphasis areas. The top five SHSP emphasis areas relate to the following driver behaviors:

- Speeding/Aggressive Driving
- Impaired Driving
- Lack of Restraint Usage
- Lack of Motorcycle Helmet Usage
- Distracted Driving

To determine how well a particular corridor segment performs in these five emphasis areas, the relative frequencies of the aforementioned driver behaviors at the corridor segment level can be compared to SOE segments statewide. To avoid large swings in performance due to one or two crashes where the sample size is small, the five emphasis areas behaviors are combined to identify crashes that exhibit one or more of the emphasis areas behaviors:

- a. Speeding/Aggressive Driving – PersonViol codes of Exceeded Lawful Speed, Followed Too Closely, Unsafe Lane Change, Passed in No-Passing Zone, Other Unsafe Passing;
- b. Impaired driving – PersonPh_2 code of Physical Impairment, PersonPh_3 code of Fell Asleep/Fatigued, PersonPh_4 code of Alcohol, PersonPh_5 code of Drugs, PersonPh_6 code of Medication;
- c. Lack of Restraint Usage – PersonSafe code of None Used;
- d. Lack of Motorcycle Helmet Usage – PersonSafe code of None Used (already included in Lack of Restraint Usage);
- e. Distracted driving – PersonViol codes of Inattention/Distraction and Electronic Communication Device.

Crash Unit Types

ADOT’s SHSP also identifies emphasis areas that relate to the following unit or entity type involved in

- Heavy Vehicles (Trucks)
- Motorcycles
- Non-Motorized Travelers (pedestrians and bicyclists)

To determine how well a particular corridor segment performs in these emphasis areas, the relative frequencies of the aforementioned crash unit types at the corridor segment level can be compared to SOE segments statewide. To avoid large swings in performance due to one or two crashes where the sample size is small, these emphasis areas should only be mapped if the sample size is sufficiently large.

Safety Hot Spots

A “hot spot” analysis identifies abnormally high concentrations of crashes. This analysis of fatal and incapacitating injury crashes along the study corridor by direction of travel involves the following steps:

1. Using the fatal and incapacitating injury crashes selection set developed previously for the Safety Index for corridor segments, separate the crashes by direction of travel using the field named UnitTravelDirectionDesc.
2. In ArcGIS Toolbox, open the ‘Kernel Density’ tool. The input file is the fatal and incapacitating injury crashes selection set by direction file. The population field should be set to ‘NONE’. For the output cell size, use a value of 50 feet. For the search radius, use a value of 10,560 feet (2 miles).
3. Create a map showing the results as a raster dataset.
4. Change the Equal Interval map symbology display to have 2 classes, and then manually change the upper limit of the first class to 0.000000035. Then change the first class color to null and the second class color to red (RGB 245 0 0).
5. Identify the approximate milepost limits of the hot spot and note the hot spot with milepost limits on the Directional Safety Index figure.

crashes:

Freight Performance Area Calculation Methodologies

The Appendix summarizes the approach for developing the primary and secondary performance measures in the Freight Performance Area as shown in the following graphic.



Freight Index, TTTI, and TPTI

1. Open the file called Freight Performance Index - Template_02-05-16.xlsx. This file contains several tabs. The “Freight Performance Area” tab is a summary of the various performance measure results for the Freight Performance Area.
2. In the “Freight Performance Area” tab, fill in the segment numbers and mileposts and, using the dropdown list in the Facility type column, identify whether the facility is considered interrupted or uninterrupted flow. For more information on interrupted/uninterrupted flow designations for each segment of the corridor, see the Mobility Performance Area as these same designations are applied there.
3. The Freight Index, Truck Travel Time Index (TTTI), and Truck Planning Time Index (TPTI) values in the “Freight Performance Area” tab are pasted in from a separate spreadsheet called Travel-Time_Reliability_Template_02-05-16.xlsx.
4. The Travel-Time Reliability spreadsheet includes a “TMC Locations” tab that identifies the locations of the TMCs (count locations) that are part of the HERE travel data collection network. Import the "TMC

or EB) while 'N' stands for 'negative' cardinal direction. There are typically a 'P' TMC and 'N' TMC at each location.

5. In the “Statewide Data” tab of the Travel-Time Reliability spreadsheet, filter the data to only show the TMCs that pertain to the corridor. Organize the data by segment and direction. There are typically four time periods that pertain to each TMC. Note: Some TMCs will not have a corresponding TMC in the opposite direction of travel. It is important not to treat a missing value as a zero in the following calculations.
6. In the Travel-Time Reliability spreadsheet, copy the rows for the relevant TMCs from the “Statewide Data” tab to the “NB-EB” tab for positive cardinal TMCs and to the “SB-WB” tab for negative or non-cardinal TMCs. Keep the TMC locations consistent with the corridor segment in which they are located and in the appropriate direction.
7. The "SpeedLimit" tab of the Travel-Time Reliability spreadsheet contains posted speed limit data. Locate the corridor's speed limit data and copy it into both the "NB-EB" and "SB-WB" tabs. This information is for use in determining the assumed free-flow speed.
8. The information generated from the four prior steps is summarized in the “Summary” tab of the Travel-Time Reliability spreadsheet. This tab includes TTI and PTI information that should be pasted into the Mobility Performance spreadsheet and Freight Index, TTTI, and TPTI information that should be pasted into the “Freight Performance Area” tab of the Freight Performance spreadsheet.
9. The “Freight Performance Area” tab categorizes the performance of the Freight Index of each uninterrupted flow segment into one of three levels: Poor < 0.67, Fair 0.67-0.77, and Good > 0.77. Similarly, the TTTI performance thresholds are: Poor > 1.33, Fair 1.15-1.33, and Good < 1.15 and the TPTI performance thresholds are: Poor > 1.5, Fair 1.3-1.5, and Good < 1.3. The segment performance values are then colored depending on their performance level, with the color red for Poor, yellow for Fair, and green for Good performance levels.
10. Similarly, the “Freight Performance Area” tab categorizes the performance of the Freight Index of each interrupted flow segment into one of three levels: Poor < 0.17, Fair 0.17-0.33, and Good > 0.33. Similarly, the TTTI performance thresholds are: Poor > 2.0, Fair 1.3-2.0, and Good < 1.3 and the TPTI performance thresholds are: Poor > 6.0, Fair 3.0-6.0, and Good < 3.0. The segment performance values are then colored depending on their performance level, with the color red for Poor, yellow for Fair, and green for Good performance levels.
11. Create a map showing the Freight Index performance level by color for each segment. Directional maps should also be created that show the TTTI and TPTI performance level color for each segment.

Road Closure Duration

Locations" tab data into GIS and use the lat/lon coordinates to identify which TMCs pertain to each segment of the corridor. If a TMC is at a segment boundary, assign it to the segment containing fewer TMCs. The fourth digit in the TMC identifier is a 'P' or 'N'. 'P' stands for 'positive' cardinal direction (NB

1. The directional road closure duration values in the "Freight Performance Area" tab are pasted in from a separate spreadsheet called New Closure Calcs.xlsx. The New Closure Calcs spreadsheet contains data generated by ADOT's Highway Condition Reporting System (HCRS) on when full directional closures of mainline traffic occur, how long they last, and what mileposts they impact. Corridor-specific

information has already been identified for each corridor being studied, as have statewide "typical" values for closure duration.

2. Paste the directional road closure duration information on the number of minutes per year a given milepost averaged over the last five years into the "Freight Performance Area" tab of the Freight Performance spreadsheet.
3. Create a map showing the average minutes per year a given milepost is closed per segment mile by performance level color for each segment.

Bridge Vertical Clearance Restrictions and Hot Spots

1. Input characteristics of each bridge into the "Bridge Vertical Clearance" tab of the Freight Performance Index file by segment number. These bridges are the same structures identified in the Bridge Performance Area (i.e., culverts are excluded). The value in parentheses indicates where this information can be found in the "Round 1 Bridge Info" tab (for Round 1 corridors) or the "Bridge Info_BrM_Grid_Export" (for Round 2 and Round 3 corridors).
2. Using the dropdown list in the Ramps Allow Oversize Mainline Traffic to Avoid Bridge column in the "Bridge Vertical Clearance" tab, visually identify via aerials which bridges identified as "UP", (meaning the mainline passes under the bridge) can be ramped around (i.e., avoided) and which have no ramp within a mile of the bridge.
3. List the bridge structure names, number, and milepost in each segment in the Vertical Clearance Hot Spot column in the "Freight Performance Area" tab that are identified in the Hot Spot Vertical Clearance column in the "Bridge Vertical Clearance" tab as being Hot Spot bridges.
4. Create a map showing the vertical clearance restrictions, with symbols for locations that are hot spots where ramps do not exist and the vertical clearance restriction of < 16'3" cannot be avoided.

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